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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT
2002



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FOREWORD

When I accepted the challenge to lead the Department of Agriculture in December 2002, I was privileged that my predecessor, Secretary Leonardo Montemayor, left behind a dedicated management team and thousands of other hardworking officials and staff- primed and committed to sustain the development and modernization of the agriculture and fishery sector, and in particular for the benefit of millions of farmers, fishers and ruralfolk in the countryside.

I consider my assumption auspicious because despite the El Niño phenomenon, the agriculture and fishery sector managed to register a 3.69 percent growth, grossing P617.9 billion at current prices, and with all the four major sub-sectors posting creditable performance, in both production and value.

Further, consistent with the commitments of President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo during her State-of the-Nation Address, the DA has generated 264,584 additional jobs through the implementation of AFMA programs and projects, including the DA-LGU Counterpating Program. For its part, the Land Bank of the Philippines also generated 136,958 jobs through its various credit programs. Further, the Office of the Million Jobs Program generated 1,026,216 jobs, of which 383,205 were direct jobs, and 643,011, indirect.

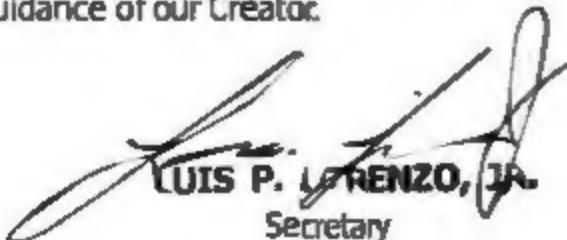
During the year in review, the DA continued to implement the *Ginintuang Masaganang Ani* (GMA) programs for rice, corn, high value commercial crops (HVCC), livestock and fisheries.

The Department also actively pursued focused interventions in Mindanao, as the agency's contribution in bringing about lasting peace and development, and in transforming the region as the country's premier food basket. These included 11 local-funded and 5 foreign-assisted programs and projects.

During the current year until June 2004, we are focusing on a few core programs that we believe will create immediate and greater impact on the lives of majority of small farmers, fishers and countryside entrepreneurs. These are geared at achieving our three main goals: raise the productivity and incomes of farmers and fishers; generate additional employment in the countryside; and produce sufficient supply of basic food commodities, which are affordable and accessible to most Filipinos.

We intend to successfully attain our goals in close partnership with all stakeholders of the agriculture and sector that include the farmers and fishers themselves, Local Government Units, legislators, private sector and industry groups, NGOs, academe and research institutions, foreign funding institutions, and other government agencies.

As we are pursuing these initiatives in the service of our country, particularly the underprivileged among us, we put ourselves in the Hands and guidance of our Creator.



LUIS P. LORENZO, JR.
Secretary

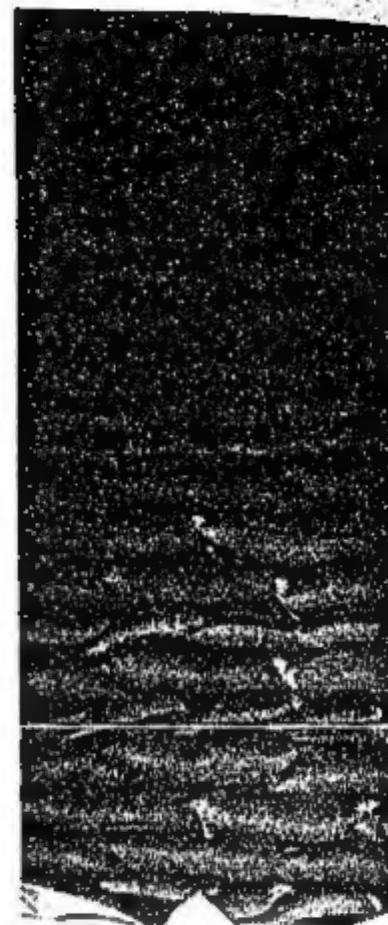


I. AGRICULTURE SECTOR PERFORMANCE¹

A. Value of Production²

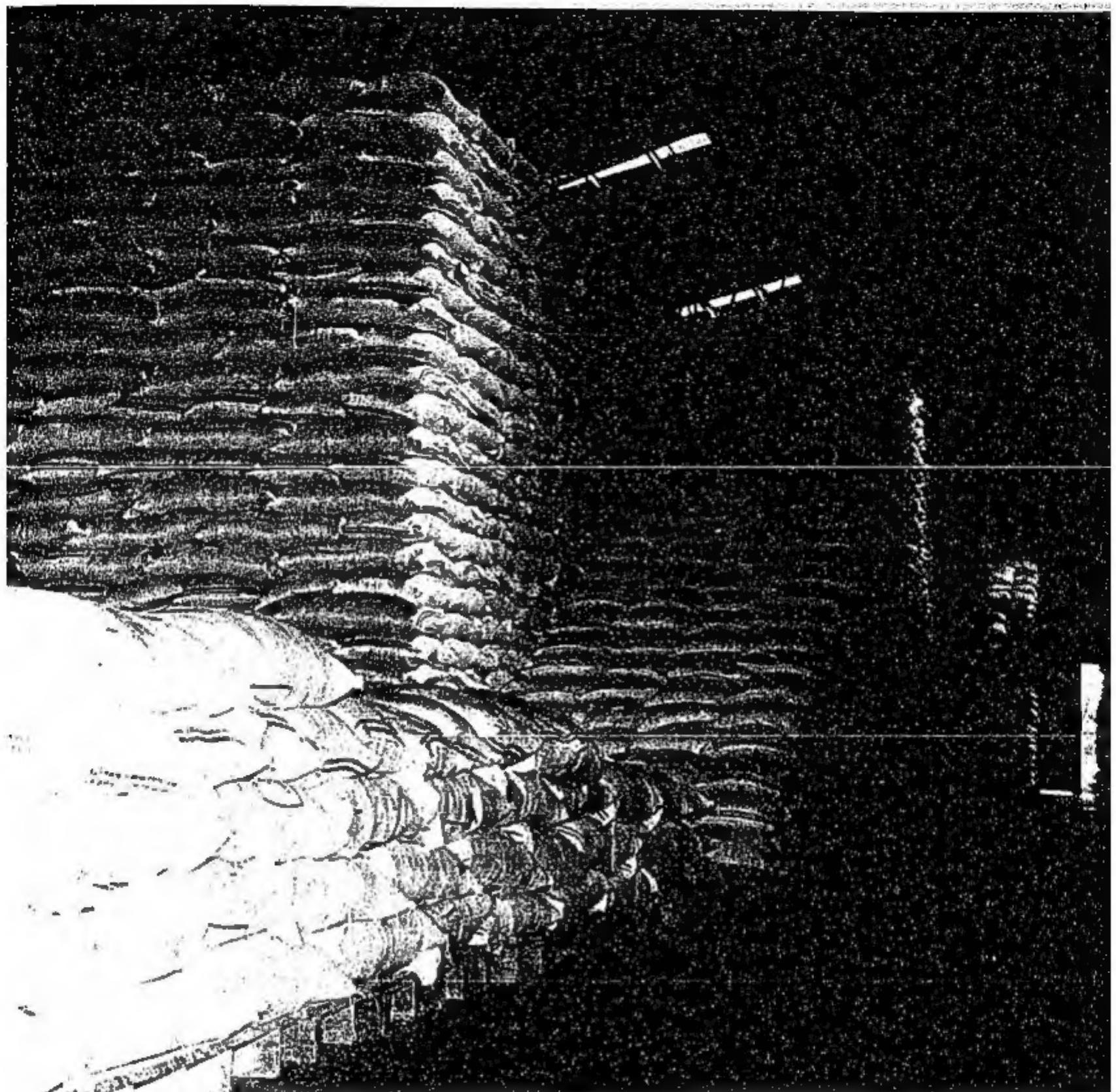
The agriculture sector registered a 3.69 percent (%) growth during the calendar year 2002. Notwithstanding the threat of the El Niño weather phenomenon, all the four major subsectors recorded an increase in production during the year. Of the four subsectors, fisheries exhibited the highest growth at 6.77%, followed by

poultry with 6.13%. The livestock subsector registered 4.39% growth while the crops subsector recorded 1.39%. For the period, the gross value of agricultural production was estimated at P617.9 billion (B) at current prices, representing a 7.38% increase in gross returns this year.



Sub-Sector	In Million Pesos			Percent Change	
	2000	2001	2002	2000-2001	2001-2002
CROPS	120,248.54	124,619.78	126,355.54	3.64	1.39
LIVESTOCK	35,156.39	36,164.94	37,753.34	2.87	4.39
POULTRY	36,628.43	39,501.20	41,921.25	7.84	6.13
FISHERY	50,284.83	53,445.17	57,061.44	6.28	6.77
TOTAL	242,318.19	253,731.09	263,091.57	4.71	3.69

Sub-Sector	In Million Pesos			Percent Change	
	2000	2001	2002	2000-2001	2001-2002
CROPS	272,863.74	276,537.93	305,395.48	1.35	10.44
LIVESTOCK	100,756.72	106,303.75	110,783.01	5.51	4.21
POULTRY	75,232.55	85,635.25	88,612.97	13.83	3.48
FISHERY	98,619.49	106,953.10	113,130.44	8.45	5.78
TOTAL	547,472.49	575,430.03	617,921.90	5.11	7.38



The crops subsector generated an output valued at P305.4 B at current prices, representing a big 10.44% increase this year. Palay posted a 10.0% increase in gross earnings in 2002, owing to gains in both production and prices. Gross receipt from corn was down by 7.77% as a result of lower production and farmgate prices.

Coconut and tobacco productions indicated a strong recovery with gross earnings increasing by 45.82 and 22.71%, respectively. Banana and sugar-cane registered continuous increases in gross receipts at 19.54 and 4.58%, respectively, due to higher prices.

With both productions and prices up, gross receipts for calamansi, cabbage, and garlic expanded by 15.46 to 43.67% compared to last year's records. Similarly, camote, rubber, and other fibercrops sustained the increase in their gross earnings.

Gross value of livestock production at P110.8 B at current prices was up by 4.21% this year. The gross receipts from carabao and dairy rose by 9.40 and 7.76%, respectively. Cattle producers attained a 3.89% gain in gross receipts mainly because of higher prices. Likewise, the hog industry grossed



3.99% more this year while goat production was valued at 2.91% higher compared to last year's earnings.

Poultry recorded an increase in gross receipts at 3.48% with P88.6 B gross value of production at current prices. Chicken and chicken eggs recorded higher gross earnings at 1.78 and 12.71%, respectively. Duck eggs posted a 2.56% increment in gross earnings due to better prices this year.

The fishery subsector grossed P113.1 B at current prices, up by 5.78% this year. Municipal and commercial fisheries posted considerable gains in gross value of output with 11.16 and 9.95% increase, respectively. On the other hand, gross receipts from aquaculture slid by 3.37% due to decline in prices.

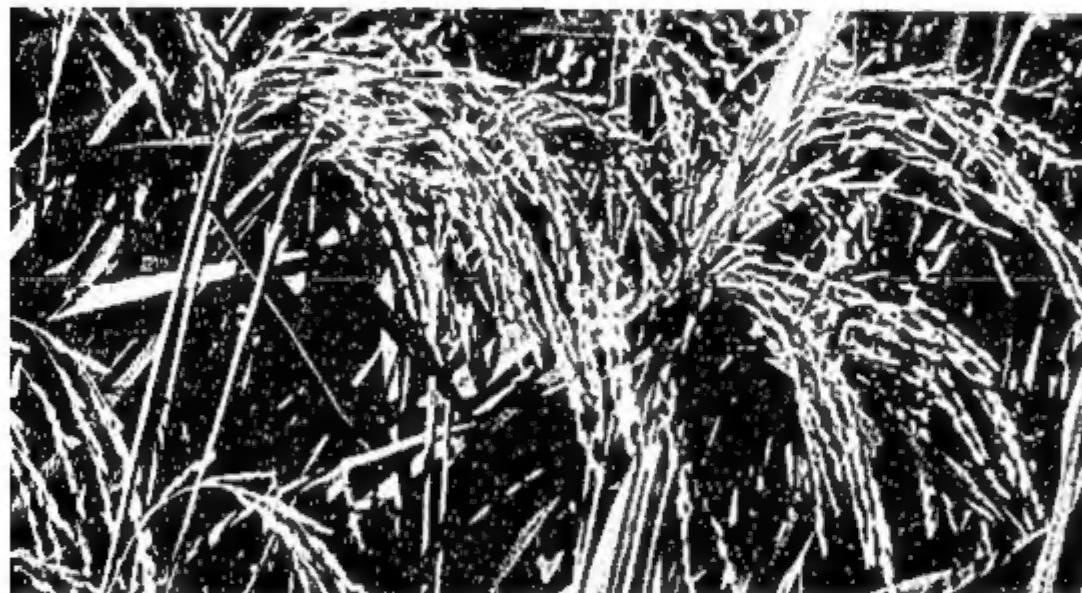




Figure 1 . Percentage Distribution of Value of Production in Agriculture, Philippines, January-December 2002.

B. Volume of Production³

Crop production posted a -1.39% growth that contributed 48.03% to total agricultural production.



Palay production recorded an all-timehigh production of 13.27 million metric tons(MT), 320,000 tons or 2.44 percent higher than the 2001 level. The improved production performance was due to generally favorable weather conditions and marked improvement in yield. The latter was attained through the use of both hybrid and certified seeds, sufficient water supply from irrigation and

pump systems, balanced fertilizer use and the Quick Turn Around (QTA) Program of the Department.

This year's corn production dropped to 4.32 million MT from 4.53 million MT, attributed to the combined effects of prolonged dry spells and isolated floodings in the regions of Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao and ARMM.

Mango was a big gainer with production increasing by 8.66%. Likewise, Improved technology and financial assistance from the Department boosted tobacco production leading to a 4.15% increment this year. In the case of sugarcane, a 4.69% drop in production was largely attributed to the occurrence of flash floods in Central Visayas during the fourth quarter.

The livestock subsector produced 14.35% of total agricultural output and expanded by 4.39 % with carabao production posting the biggest growth at 5.80% followed by hog at 5.25%. Dairy registered a 1.85% increase in production. An insignificant change of

0.25% percent in goat production was recorded. Meanwhile, the decline in cattle production of about 0.04 percent was attributed to the decrease in the number of slaughtered animals during the first and third quarters of the year.

For the year, the poultry subsector accounted for 15.93% of the total agricultural production with 6.13 % growth compared last year. The biggest gainer was credited to chicken with 6.82% followed by chicken eggs with 5.72%. Increment in production. Duck growers recorded a 1.10% gain in production as the number of culled layers grew during the fourth quarter of 2002. The 0.54% decline in duck egg production was attributed to the reduced number of layers during the last quarter of the year.

Production in the fishery subsector was 6.77% higher in 2002. It accounted for 21.69% of total agricultural output. The strong performance was credited to aquaculture with a 9.65% output gain this year. This was attributed to expansion in seaweed area during the last two quarters of the year.

Favorable weather conditions pushed production of commercial fishery up by 6.64%.

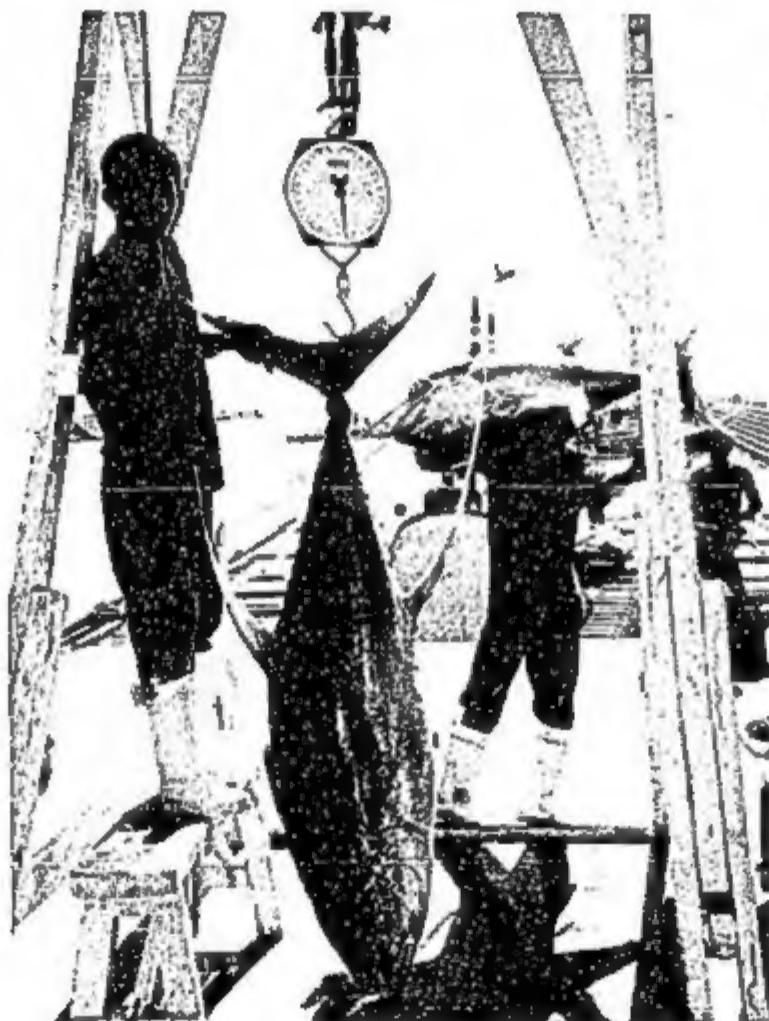


Likewise, abundant supply of species like fimbriated sardines and slipmouth in Palawan, roundscad in Metro Manila, Pangasinan and Iloilo, Indian mackerel in Iloilo, skipjack in Bohol and tuna in South Cotabato were noted.

Catch from municipal fisheries indicated a 2.00% increase during the year. An increase in number of fishing days was recorded due to favorable weather conditions. Closer monitoring by the Bantay-Dagat Task Force against illegal fishing and the strict implementation of fishery laws regarding encroachment of commercial fishing vessels in municipal waters were also reported.

C. Average Farmgate Prices⁵

On the average, farmgate prices in agriculture increased by 3.56%. The crops subsector had an average price gain of 8.92 %. The biggest gain was recorded by coconut as farmgate prices increased by 40.76%. Except for mango and



corn, all major crops registered increased prices in 2002.

Garlic, cabbage, calamansi and rubber bounced back from last year's price cuts and posted increases ranging from 16 to 41%. For peanut, mango,

tomato, onion and eggplant, reduction in farmgate prices ranged from 3.22 to 54.84%.

In the case of livestock subsector, prices were down by an average of 0.17%. Increase in prices of about three to four percent was noted for carabao, cattle and goat. Dairy prices went up by 5.81% while hog prices went down by 1.20%.

A decrease in prices was also recorded in the poultry subsector by an average of 2.50%. Chicken and duck prices were lower this year. Average price cuts of 4.72 and 4.89% were estimated. The opposite was observed for chicken egg and duck egg with prices higher by 6.60 and 3.12%, respectively.

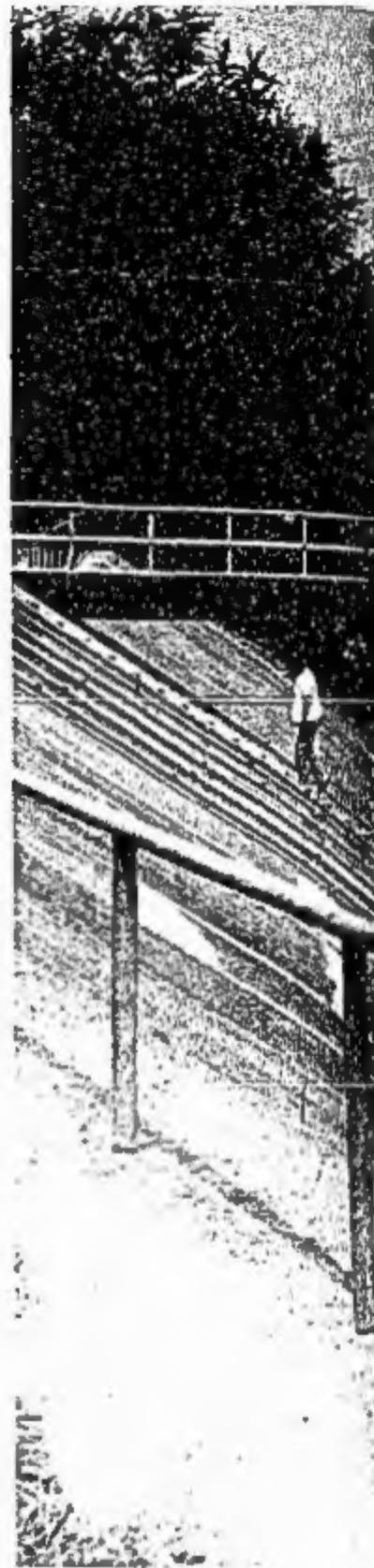
The fishery subsector indicated a 0.93% average decline in farmgate prices. While prices of commercial and municipal fisheries products went up by 3.11 and 8.98%, respectively, the gains were negated by the 11.86% average decrease in prices of aquaculture products.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Job Generation

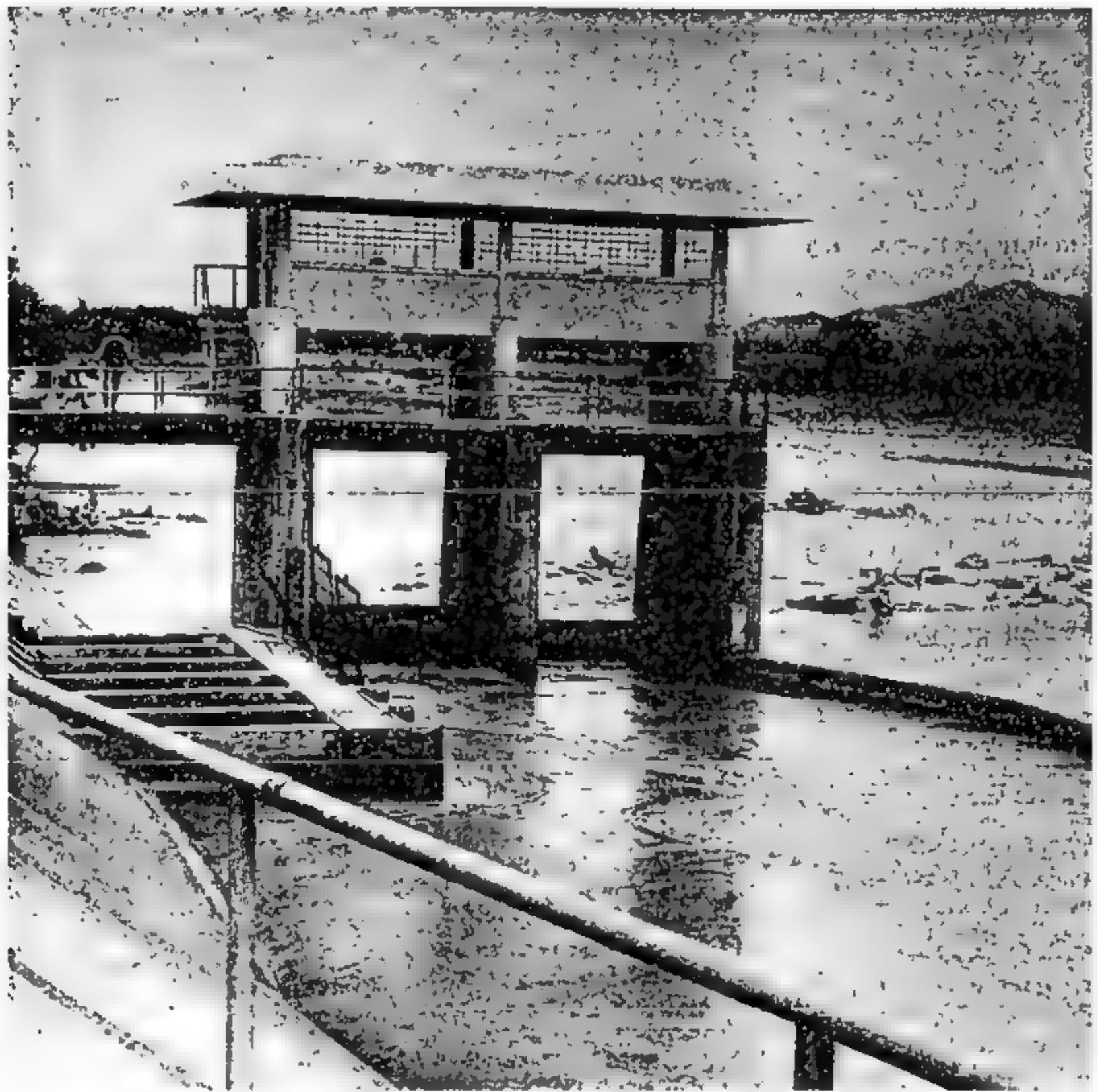
Since the President's declaration in her SONA 2001 to generate one million jobs in the agriculture and fisheries sector, the Department has generated 269,766 jobs through the implementation of AFMA programs and projects, including the DA-LGU Counterparting Program. The DA has generated 71,075 jobs for irrigation; 7,128 jobs for postharvest facilities; 30,993 jobs for other infrastructure (including FMRs); and 160,570 jobs for credit, through Quedancor.

Aside from these, the Land Bank of the Philippines also generated about 136,958 jobs through their various credit programs. Further, more than one million jobs (1,026,216) have been generated by the Office of the Million Jobs Program; 383,205 are direct jobs and 643,011 are indirect jobs. Table 2 presents the distribution of jobs by major Island groups for the One Million Jobs Program.



ISLAND	DIRECT JOBS (Min. 90-MDs)	INDIRECT JOBS (<90 MDs)	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (100%)
PHILIPPINES	383,205	643,011	1,026,216	100.00
Luzon	197,058	321,593	518,651	50.54
Visayas	27,779	54,483	82,262	8.02
Mindanao	123,795	244,128	367,923	35.85
Breakdown not yet available	34,573	22,807	57,380	5.59

Source: Office of the Presidential Adviser for Creating One Million Jobs.

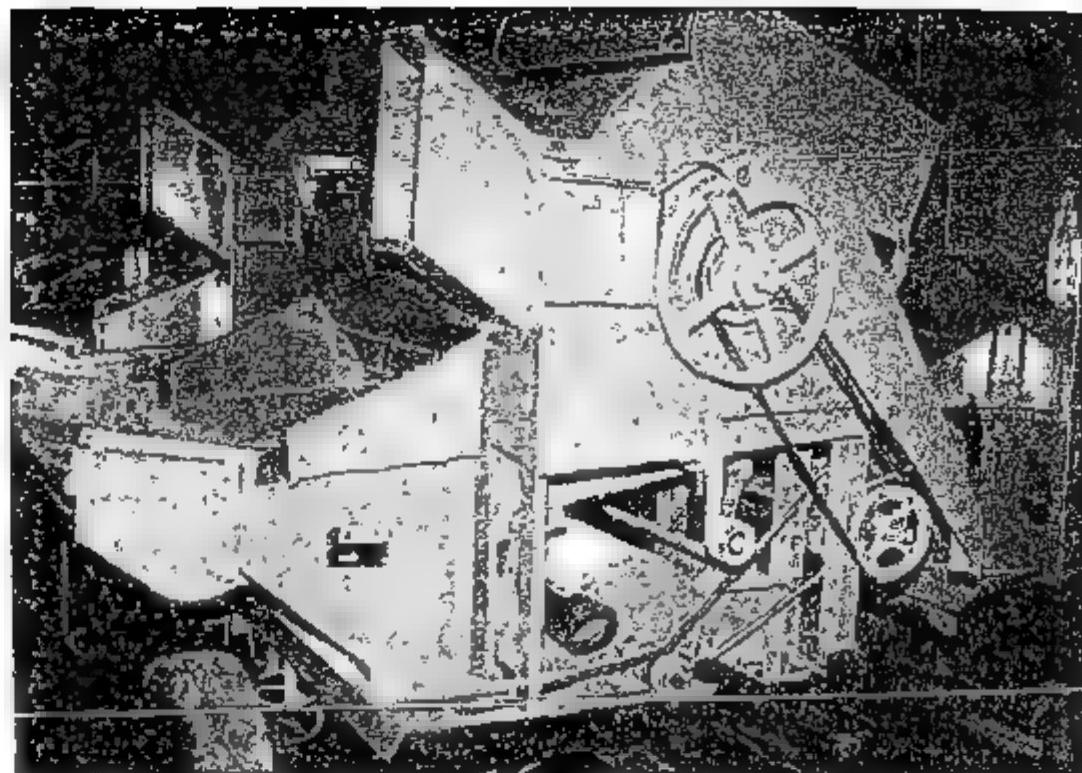


B. Ginintuang Masaganang Ani (GMA) Programs

1. GMA RICE

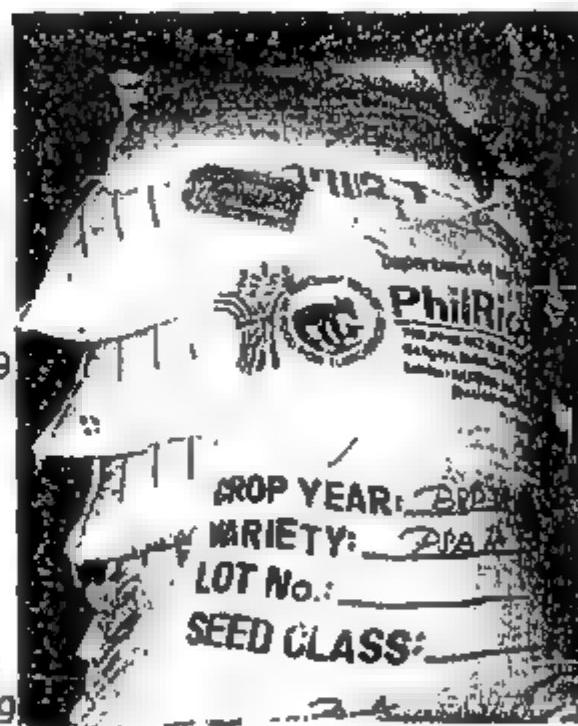
Through the implementation of the GMA Rice Program, palay production reached an all-time high of 13.27 million MT, which is at 93% sufficiency level. This was achieved by sustaining the following interventions and strategies:

- Through NIA's various projects, the DA has opened up 28,148 hectares (has.) of new areas and rehabilitated 269,665 has. of existing irrigation systems with 368,767 farmer-beneficiaries.
- In addition, Small Scale Irrigation Projects (SSIPs) were constructed, installed and rehabilitated consisting of 26 Small Water Impounding Projects (SWIPs) and Diversions Dams (DDs) and 627 Shallow Tube Wells (STWs) with about 1,150 farmer-beneficiaries.
- Distribution of four (4) mechanical dryers, 14 threshers, and four (4) power tillers.
- Construction of 91 multi-purpose drying pavements (MPDPs) and three (3) mini-warehouses with about 1,240 farmer-beneficiaries.



- Certification of 989,270 bags of seeds.
- Conduct of technology demonstrations in 435 sites.
- Training of 1,535 seed growers, and conduct of 829 farmer-field-schools (FFS) with 27,883 participants.

Also, the DA's GMA Rice Program sustained a Certified Seed (CS) promotion program. A total of 1,298,947 has. were planted to certified seeds during the dry (Nov. 2001-Apr. 2002) and wet (May-Oct. 2002) seasons. Of the total area planted, the total area harvested was 547,530 has. for dry season and 516,579 for wet season. At an average yield of 3.86 mt/ha and price of 7.67 P/kg, net returns per hectare is at P11,162. Given this, it is estimated that the total net income of farmers would reach P6.1 and P5.8 B for dry and wet seasons, respectively. As of December



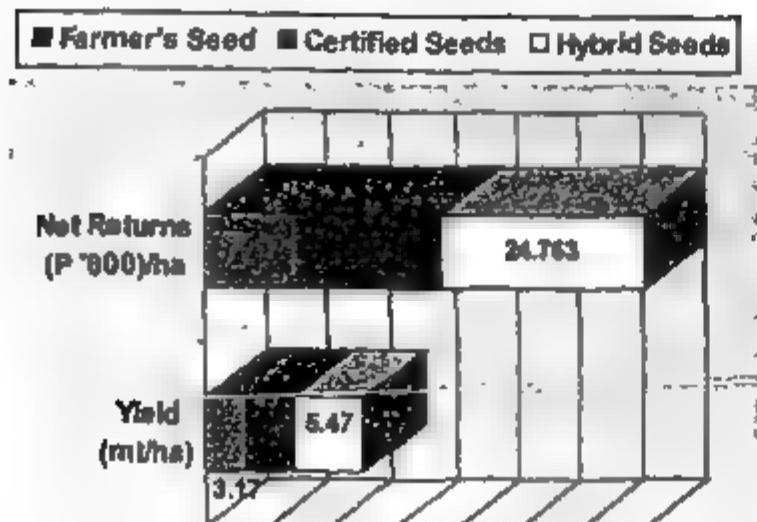


Figure 2 . Yield and Net Returns In Rice Production, Philippines⁹.

2002, a total of 134,614 has. were planted to certified seeds for November 2002 to April 2003 dry season. This is estimated to yield a net return of P1.2 B, with an 80% area harvested.

In addition, the Department is strengthening its support to hybrid rice production. For 2002, a total of 27,877 has. were planted to hybrid seeds. Of the area planted, the total area harvested was 19,478 has. At a conservative yield of 5.0 mt/ha, a farmer could get a net return of P24,763/ha.¹⁰ It is estimated that the total net income of farmers using hybrid seeds would reach P482 million. For this dry cropping season (Nov.2002-Apr.2003), the DA is targeting around 56,800 has. to be planted to hybrid seeds. This is estimated to make a net return of P1 B.

2. GMA CORN

The following were the accomplishments under the GMA Corn Program:

- Under the Open-pollinated Variety (OPV) Seeds Subsidy Program for marginal areas, about 960,000 kilograms of seeds were distributed to 48,000 corn farmers. In addition, 43 units of farm equipment/implements were provided under the Pilot Farm Mechanization & Tractor Pool Program.
- Installed and constructed 174 units of STWs and 104 small farm reservoir (SFRs) with a total of 278 beneficiaries.
- Distributed 53 recirculating mechanical dryers (MDs) and 242 mechanical corn shellers with 2,892 beneficiaries.
- Constructed/established 142 MPDPs and four (4) farm level grains centers (FLGCs).
- Established three (3) Corn-based Agribusiness Systems Technology (COAST) Projects.
- Conducted 109 participatory technology development (PTD) or techno-demo. This strategy for developing new

technologies involves farmer-cooperators.

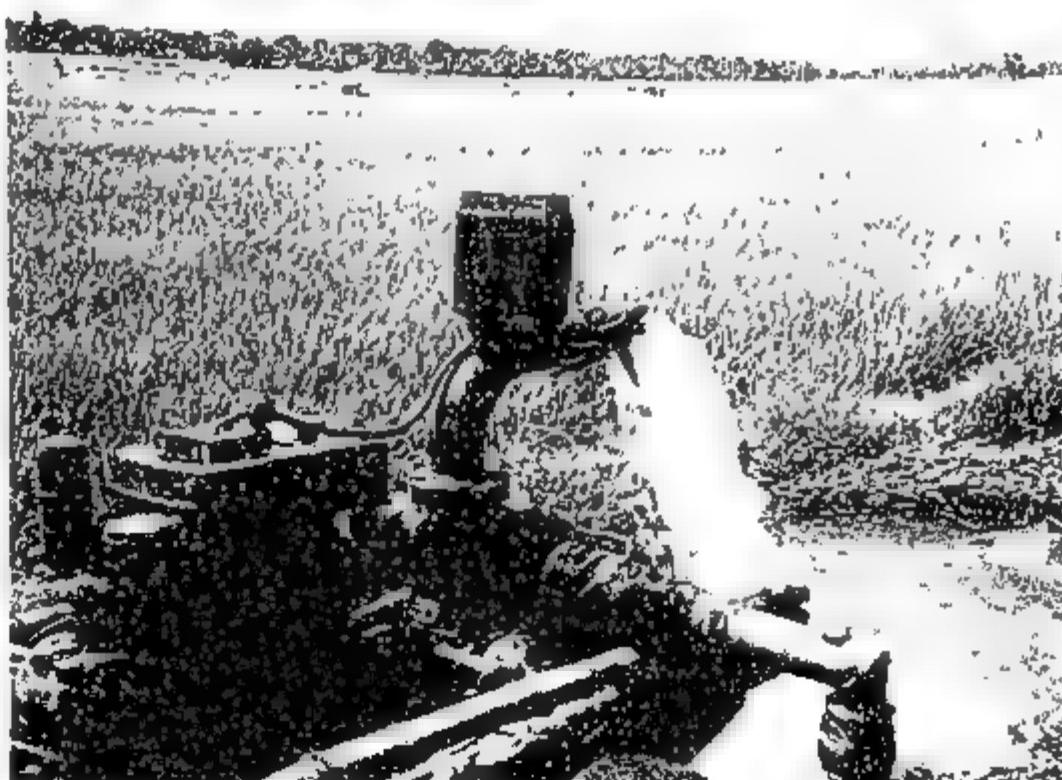
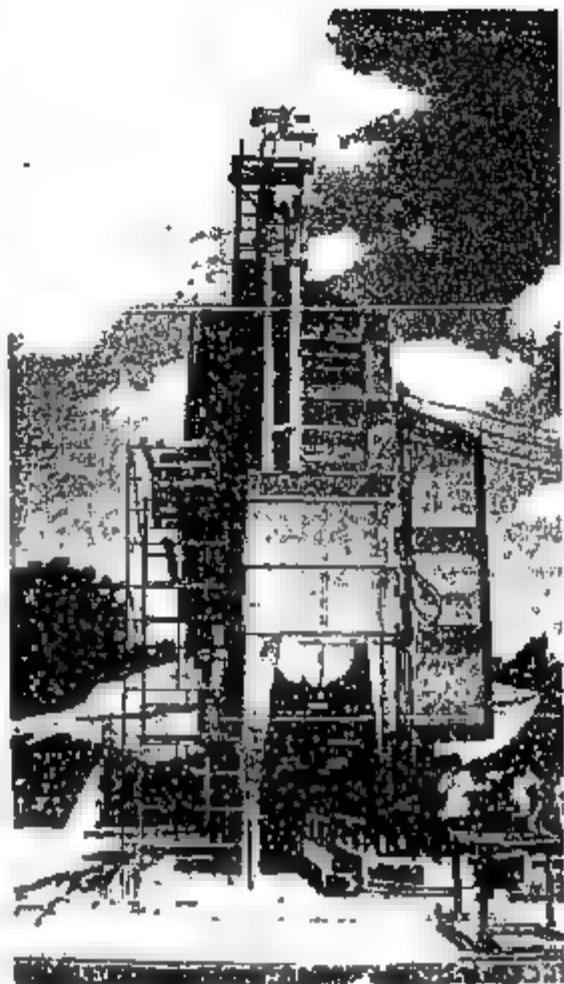
- Conducted 892 FFS, 174 agribusiness training courses, and four (4) corn specialist trainings (for DA-RFU and LGU-based technicians) with 27,620 graduates/participants.
- Provided monthly incentive allowance to 2,608 LGU extension workers.

3. GMA HIGH VALUE COMMERCIAL CROPS

- Maintained 183 provincial nurseries as source of good quality planting materials. A total of 2,939,093 planting materials were distributed.
- Established 163 various irrigation systems that include: 37 Pump Irrigation Systems, 44 STWs, 50 SFRs, four(4) Spring/gravity Irrigation, 12 Sprinklers, and 16 Microjet Irrigation Systems.
- Constructed three (3) cold storage facilities, 10 trading posts, four (4) seed storage facilities, and two (2) processing facilities.
- Distributed 96 village-level processing equipment.
- Conducted 244 consultations for provision of credit and

assisted 5,425 individuals for loan availment.

- Conducted 203 market matchings and 45 agribusiness investment clinics; participated in 142 trade missions/fairs; and facilitated/signed 45 marketing agreements.
- Established 408 technology demonstrations and conducted a total of 197 various research studies.
- Provided monthly incentive allowance to 2,500 LGU extension workers.
- Conducted a total of 456 various trainings involving 15,714 farmers, LGUs, NGOs, and DA staff.





4. GMA LIVESTOCK

- Operated eight (8) Nucleus Farms which serve as sources for genetically superior animals and posted a production of 614 head of cattle, 403 head of goat, and 372 head of sheep.
- Under the Strengthening of Multiplier Farms and Operation of Livestock Production Centers, 506 head of cattle, 70 head of carabao, 1,413 head of goat, 427 head of sheep, 1,950 head of swine, and 26, 880 poultry were produced. Out of the offspring produced, a total of 7,689 head of animals (cattle – 344, carabao – 26, goat – 177, sheep – 187, swine – 699, and poultry – 6,256) were distributed to livestock farmers and private livestock raisers.
- Vaccinated 226,641 animals serving 23,045 farmers and

263 LGUs and disinfected 577 abattoirs for the prevention, control and eradication of FMD.

- Registered 8,079, inspected 25,506, and renewed 6,116 establishments under the enforcement of RA 1556 (Livestock and Poultry Feeds Act), RA 3720 (Pharmacy Law on Food Drugs and Devices and Cosmetics Act), and RA 8485 (Animal Welfare Act) that served 10,341 clients.
- Established, rehabilitated, and upgraded 14 livestock auction markets (LAMs), 17 abattoirs, four (4) meat quality control laboratories, 184 biogas digesters, six (6) dairy plants, 16 milk collection centers, and nine (9) meat processing centers.

Conducted 11 market assessments and five (5) market matching activities wherein 10 market agreements were forged.

Conducted/funded 31 ongoing research studies on animal breeding/genetics, 18 nutrition studies, and 7 animal health studies.

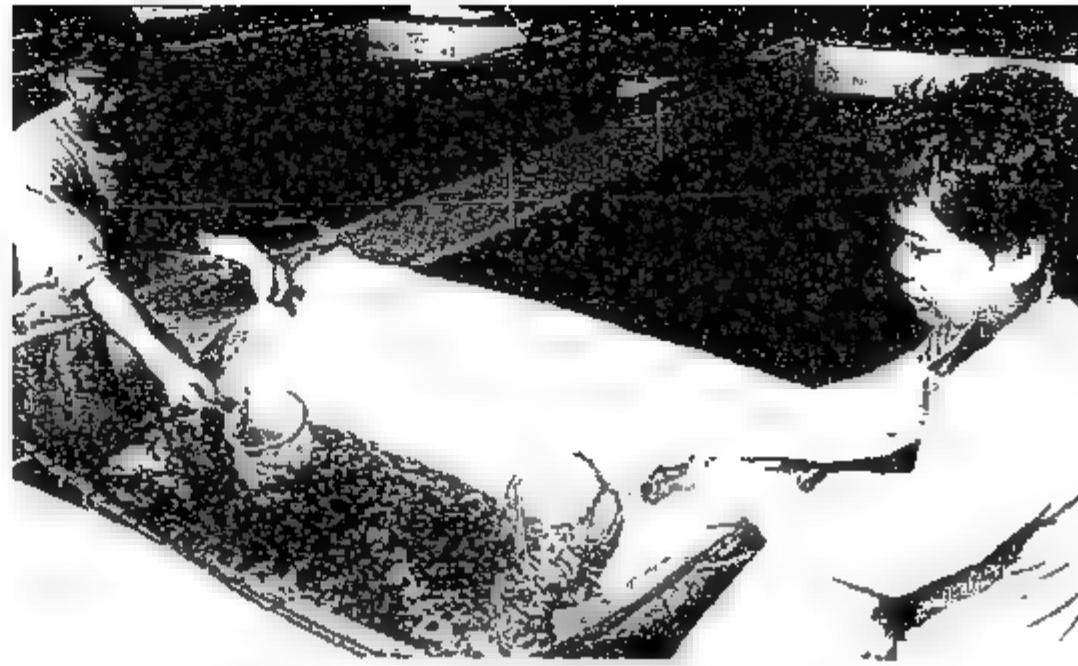
- Established 22 and upgraded 57 R&D stations/facilities.
- Conducted 930 training courses participated in by 27,191 farmers and 3,245 LGU extension workers.
- Provided monthly incentive allowance to 2,602 LGU extension workers.

In addition, the artificial insemination program of the GMA Livestock produced 4,799 cattle, 2,886 carabao, and 100,185 swine offsprings benefiting 5,123 households. At an average weight of 200 kilos/head for cattle and carabao and 80 kilos/head for swine, it corresponds to an estimated net farm income of P64.3 million (at 10% mortality rate).⁹

5. GMA FISHERIES

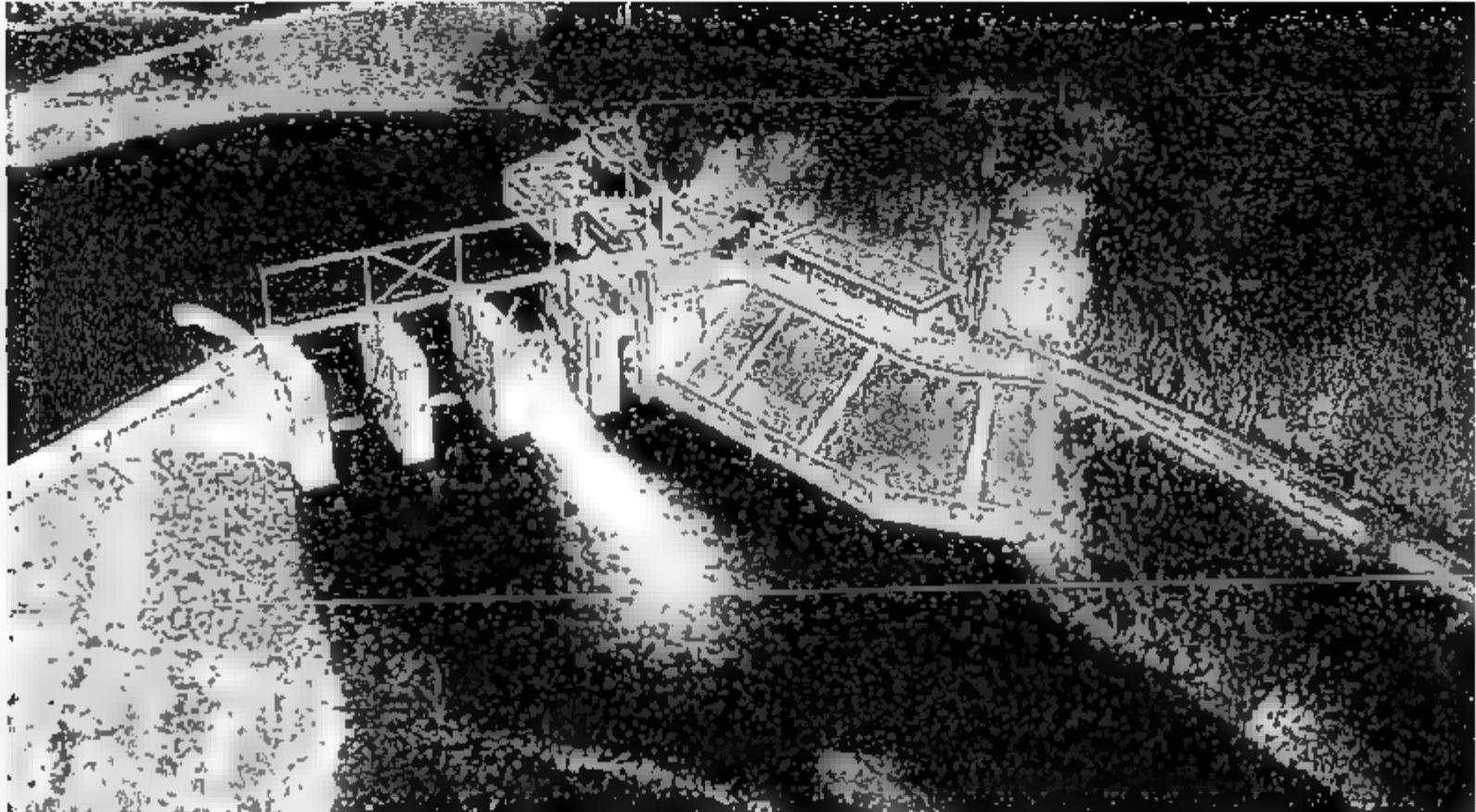
Under the Fisheries Program, production increased from 3.17 million MT in 2001 to 3.37 million MT in 2002¹⁰ (80% sufficiency level). This is due, but not solely, to the following interventions under the GMA Fisheries Program:

- Under the distribution of quality fingerlings, 88.93 million fingerlings were dispersed to fish farmers and 30.104 million fingerlings were



stocked in communal bodies of water nationwide. Given these figures, it is estimated that fish production will reach 29.76 M kilos of fish valued at P892.8 million (at P30 per kilogram).

- Establishment, maintenance, and upgrading of 29 fish laboratories wherein 4,238 clients were served.
- Further, some 10,185 fisherfolk were benefited through the implementation of the Integrated Livelihood Program and generated 734 jobs for contract labor at the mariculture park in Island Garden City, Samal, Davao del Norte.
- Conducted 1,917 trainings with 68,156 participants on aspects of fishpond construction and management, seaweed farming, marine fish hatchery, aquaculture and fish health management, construction of lambaklad, demonstration on post harvest and processing technology, etc.
- Provided funding support to 131 scholars under the Fisherfolk Children Scholarship Program and 118 beneficiaries under the *Lakbay Ara* for Fisherfolk Program.
- Provided incentive allowance to 1,625 LGU extension workers.
- Prepared 61 fisheries statistical reports.
- Fisheries Order Nos. 219 (Collection of Fees for Documents and Services) and 220 (Operation of Fish Health Laboratories and Collection of Fees and Charges) were approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.



C. Over-All Accomplishment By Major Final Output

1. Irrigation Development Services

s of December 2002¹² the Department through NIA's various projects has opened up 28,148 has. of new areas and rehabilitated 269,665 has. of existing irrigation systems with 368,767 farmer-beneficiaries. These include 53,435 has. from foreign-assisted projects, and 184,525 has. from locally-funded projects.

In addition, SSIPs were constructed, installed and rehabilitated consisting of 32 DDs and SWIPs, 154 SFRs, 943 STWs and 69 other systems (drip irrigation system, spring development, mist irrigation, microjet irrigation, etc.) for high value

crops. These systems benefited about 1,500 farmers in various regions of the country.

2. Other Infrastructure and Postharvest Development Services

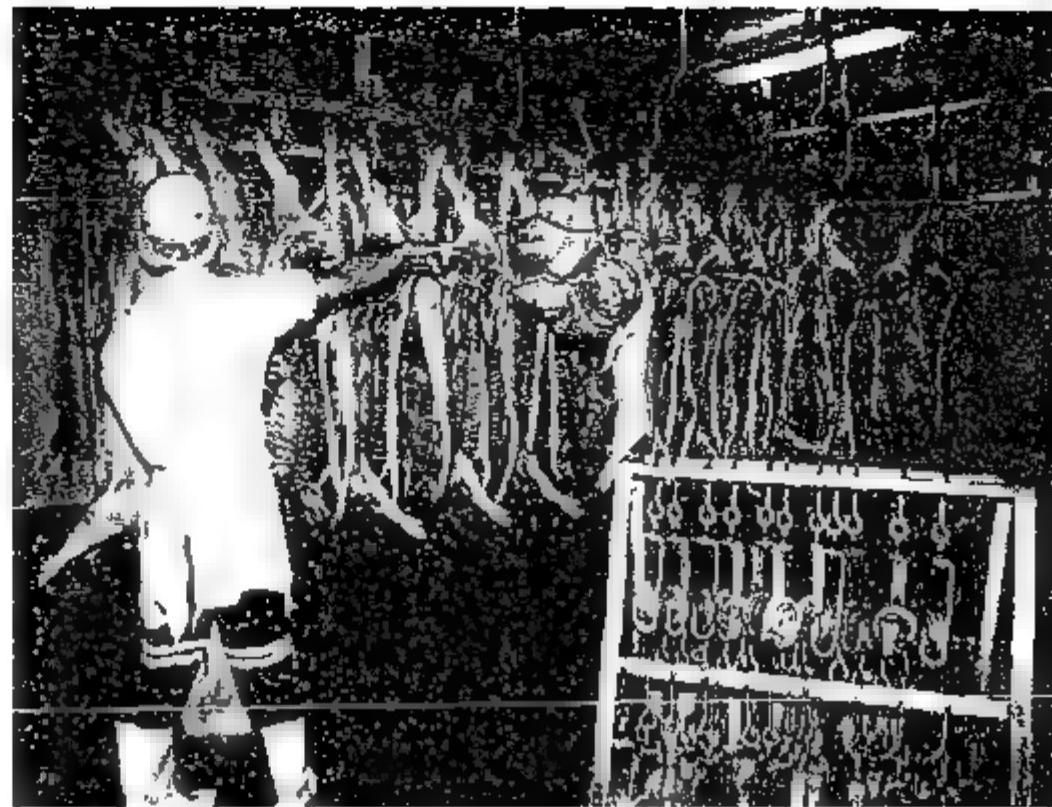
To help the farmers and fisherfolk reduce their postharvest losses and improve the quality of their produce, the Department distributed 670 postharvest machineries and equipment that include mechanical dryers, corn shellers and village-level processing equipment. We have also constructed, rehabilitated, and upgraded 620 postharvest facilities that include MPDPs, mini-warehouses, FLGCs, trading posts/centers, seed storages, cold storage systems, livestock auction markets (LAMs), abattoirs, meat laboratories, biogas digesters, milk processing plants/collection centers, and meat processing centers.

As of December 31, 2002, the Department in cooperation with DPWH constructed 1,045 CY 2001¹³ farm-to-market road projects covering 736.48 kilometers and estimated to have generated 13,409 jobs.

Likewise, repair/rehabilitation of Market Halls 1 & 2 at Navotas Fish Port complex and Refrigeration Building roofing, Administration Building, Market Hall, and refrigerating compressors and contact freezers at Iloilo Fish Port Complex were completed. In addition, rehabilitation and improvement activities were done in Zamboanga and Camallgan Fish Port Complexes.

Construction, expansion, and improvement in the following municipal fish ports (MFPs) were also completed: (i) Puerto Princesa MFP; (ii) Malolos MFP; (iii) Minglanilla MFP; (iv) Tukuran MFP; (v) Jolo Fish Landing; and (vi) Oton Fish Landing. Construction of the MFPs of Sta. Ana (Cagayan), Cataraman (Camiguin), Guinayangan (Quezon), and Obando (Bulacan) are on-going.

Further, seven (7) Ice Plant and Cold Storage facilities, with a capacity of five (5) MT, were constructed in the following areas: (i) Pitogo, Quezon; (ii)



Casiguran, Quezon; (iii) Dingalan, Aurora; (iv) Boac, Marinduque; (v) Maluso, Basian; (vi) Jolo, Sulu; and (vii) Guiuan, Eastern Samar.

The operation of the Mariculture Park in Samal, Davao was maintained. To date, 734 jobs have been generated by the project.

3. Credit Facilitation Services

Loans worth P1.25 B were granted to 133,945 borrowers through various lending windows of Quedancor. Bulk of the loans extended are under the "Ginintuang Masaganang An-Countrywide Assistance for Rural Employment and Services" (GMA-CARES). The banner programs under GMA-CARES include: Urban and Rural Poor Program; Hybrid Rice Program; Inbred Rice Program; Hybrid Corn Production Program; and Coffee Rehabilitation Program.

Through Quedancor's guarantee program, the Department has guaranteed P294.50 M to about 26,135 farmers/fisherfolk.

4. Marketing Development Services

For CY 2002, the Department has conducted/participated in 93 international and local trade fairs/exhibits/congresses/selling missions wherein 750 clients/associations were assisted. Among these are:

Foodex Japan – realized booked and negotiated sales of US\$ 2,450,599 and US\$ 2,243,531, respectively. DA invested P1.2 million with 10 exporters/processors benefiting from the activity.

Seoul Food – generated booked sales of US\$ 385,552 and negotiated sales of US\$ 888,650.



DA invested P0.5 million benefiting 10 exhibitors/processors, farmer cooperatives, and farmer-integrators.

Natural Products Expo Asia (Hong Kong) - booked sales of US\$ 73,000 was recorded where 13 exhibitors/processors from the Philippines attended.

Agrilink Foodlink - cash sales of PhP 1.8M, booked sales of PhP 7.6M, negotiations - PhP 49.9M, and projected sales of PhP 53.9M were recorded.

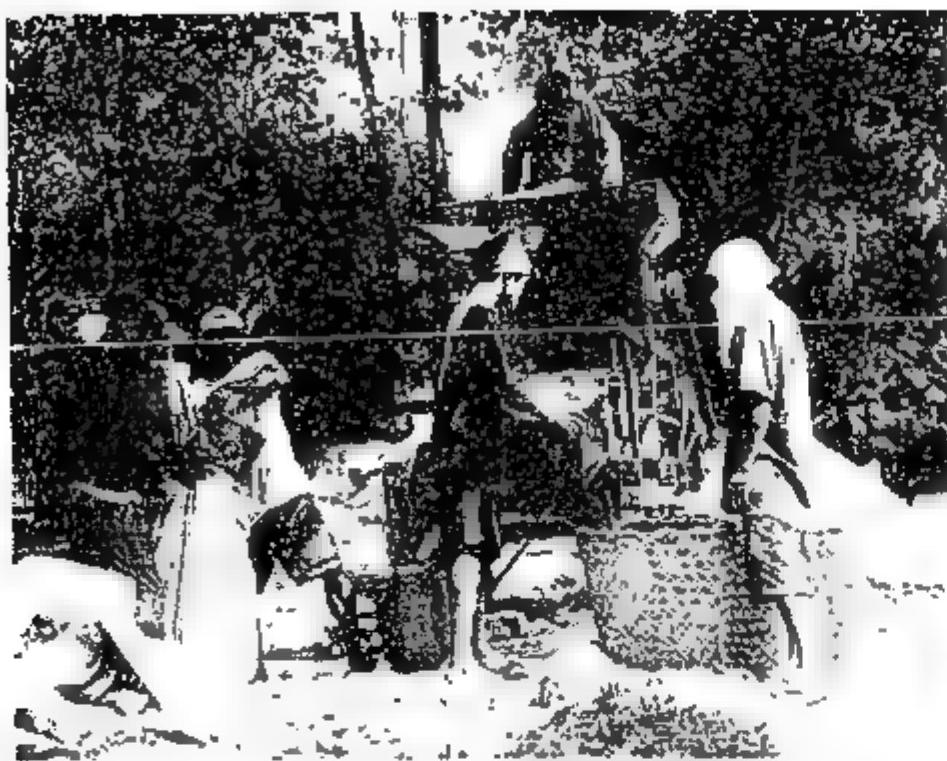
Other international and local fairs/exhibits such as National Restaurant Association Show (USA), 17th World Orchid Congress/Exhibit (Malaysia), MAHA 2002 (Malaysia), Fine Food 2002 (Australia), Asian Ethnic Food Festival (RP), National Agri-Aqua Fair 2002, Phil. Food Expo 2002,

First Organic Festival, 7th Phil. Floriculture Congress, other regional/provincial fairs/exhibits, etc.

Likewise, DA conducted/facilitated 290 market matching/encounter activities with 9,500 beneficiaries wherein 93 marketing agreements were forged-signed/agreed. These include agreements between Glori Supermart and Alaminos Lanzones Growers, Malabing Valley Coop (producer) and Norzagaray Coop (buyer), Benguet FMPG and Fruit Magic, Benguet & Mt. Province producers and CAFEX Intl. Manila & Nick's Coffee Shop, Mr. B.N. Manalac and Mr. Rolando Reyes, Jr. involving the sales of mangoes valued at PhP 1.4 M, corn growers in Region 5 and 8 feedmills in the area concerning sales of 3,988 MT of yellow

corn valued at P29.94 M, matched 1,110 MT of banana valued at P4.7 M benefiting 167 farmers in Region 11.

In addition, 102 market reconnaissance/intelligence/assessments were conducted wherein 4,897 products/commodities were assessed. The Department also conducted/participated in 11 local trade missions and updated/reproduced 57 commodity profiles.



In the area of investment promotion, the Department conducted 95 agribusiness Investment clinics with 273 beneficiaries and generated five (5) joint venture agreements.

For corn farmers, DA established three (3) COAST Projects with 1,250 beneficiaries.

The DA has also expanded the market for Philippine mangoes in the United States, Australia, Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom. Efforts to strengthen market institutions for fruits in the European markets were likewise undertaken.

5. Research and Development

To develop appropriate technologies for the agriculture and fisheries sectors, the Department supported 3,101 on-going R&D projects, 132 of which were already completed.

For the period, about 24,188 cooperators participated in technology demonstrations.

6. Extension Support, Education and Training Services

The Department conducted 9,587 trainings with 321,287 farmers, fisherfolk, LGU extension workers and DA personnel to further enhance their skills.



and knowledge in carrying out the agricultural and fisheries programs.

About 1,549,276 Information, education, and communication (IEC) materials were also produced/distributed. We are also continuously supporting 222 degree and 534 non-degree scholars from LGUs and DA personnel. Likewise, eight (8) schools-on-the-air were conducted.

Monthly incentive allowances were also granted to 17,004 LGU extension workers.

7. Information Support Services

To provide national linkage, the Department is taking action on the following:

- Expansion/upgrading of the NIN/DA Communication Backbone.
- On-going delivery of ICT resources and equipment which include 233 units PC/workstations, 93 units laser printers, eight (8) units notebook computers, LAN equipment and accessories, and software upgrade/licenses.
- On-going delivery of 20 sets of Desktop Publishing System and Equipment for the development of desktop publishing capability for multi-media application.
- On-going evaluation of bids for the development of NIN Knowledge Center covering data repositories of BAS (production market and prices), BSWM/NIA (Irrigation), BAR (R&D Information sub-system), OSEC (FMR), and AMAS (market matching).
- Developed and implemented common standards and guidelines in the preparation of DA Offices' Websites. Hosted 21 agency websites in the DA website.

On-going bidding for the development of Market Information Dissemination Scheme/Information Kiosks in 5 pilotsites.



Likewise, DA completed the digitization of all regional SAFDZ maps, 26 provincial and 145 municipal SAFDZ maps. In addition, 93 SAFDZ maps in CD form were distributed to LGUs.

Further, the Department distributed 18,242 agriculture and fisheries statistical reports.

8. Regulatory Services

The DA developed confidence in the quality of Philippine agriculture and fisheries products and achieved the goal of consumer protection through the establishment of quality assurance systems that facilitated trade. The Department issued 1,251,408 regulatory documents to ensure that these agriculture and fisheries commodities, products and activities passed the required quality standards.

9. Policy Formulation, Planning and Advocacy Services

A policy environment conducive for business would serve as a springboard to uplift the local agriculture and fishery sector.

This year, the DA, in support of small farmers and fishers, conducted 1,972 consultations and workshops, and completed 2,266 policy agenda/studies/reviews. Results of these efforts would be discussed in greater detail under "Legislative Agenda".

10. Production Support Services

In support of production activities of farmers and fisherfolk, the following were accomplished:

- Distributed 78,852,773 kgs. of various seeds, 1,139 B pieces of planting materials and 27,451 head of animals and 60,982 semen straws, to guarantee good quality of produce and offspring and the assurance of the availability of supply at any given time.
- Dispersed 352 M fingerlings to fish farmers, cooperators, local government units and stocked in communal bodies of water.
- Provided 198,464 trichocards, diadegma and cotesia and 67,124 trichoderma/soil inoculants to farmers and increased the awareness on the benefits of the Integrated Pest Management practices. The use of trichocards for the control of corn borer will reduce the production input cost by about P 972.64/ha.
- Distributed 67 units of production equipment/units and established 89 production facilities to help increase efficiency and quality in the production activities of farmers.



D. Other Initiatives

1. Gender and Development (GAD)

As part of its commitment for gender and development and in recognition of the critical role of women in the society, the Department of Agriculture DA has continuously

mainstreamed the gender concerns in all its projects/ programs/ activities.

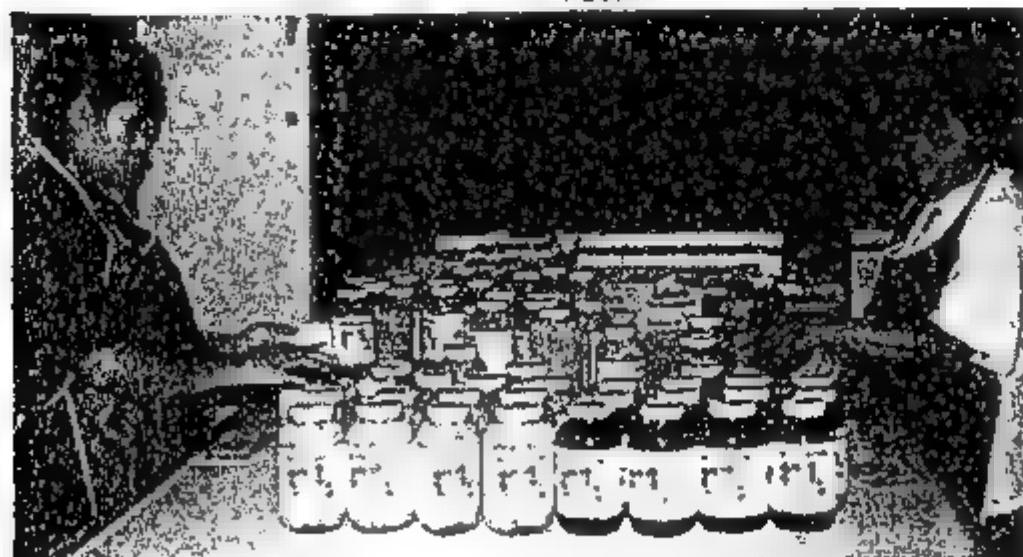
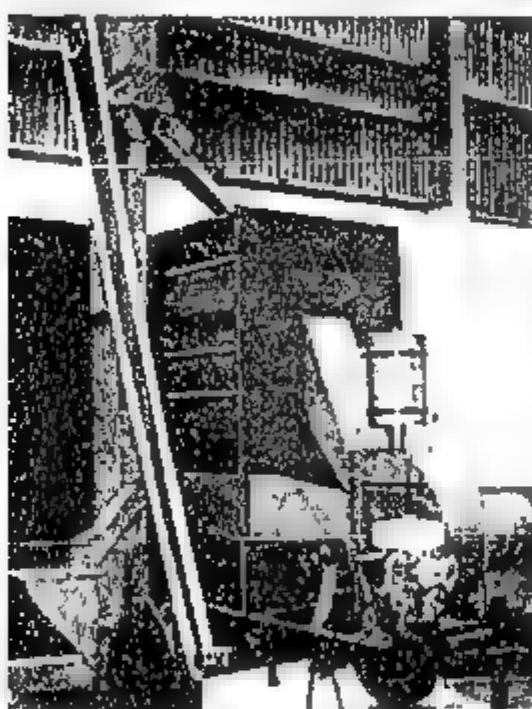
In addition to this, the DA-GAD Focal System launched the "Partnership with Rural Women's Organizations" Project on 15 October 2002 at Barangay Leviste, Laurel, Batangas which highlighted the National Rural Women's Day Celebration. A Memorandum of Agreement among the DA and the Leviste Ladies' Circle and the Municipal Government of Laurel was signed. The partnership project is being replicated in all regions under the auspices of the Regional Executive Directors and DA-GAD Regional Coordinators.

During the launching, head of chicken and duck, assorted vegetable seeds, coconut seedlings, packs of sugar, and sacks of rice were distributed; and techno-demos were conducted.

As follow-through activities, a series of seminars and lectures on social preparation were conducted. Techno-demos would be conducted in CY 2003.

2. Integrated Development Projects in Mindanao

In support of the government's peace and development efforts in Mindanao, the DA continued to implement the following locally funded programs/projects: Basilan Integrated and Livelihood Assistance Program, SOCSARGEN Integrated Food Security Plan, Davao Integrated Development Plan, Caraga Integrated Development Plan, ZAMBAS Integrated Rural Development Plan, Metro Kutawato Development Alliance Project, Pagkain Para Sa Masa for Uplands in Mindanao, Household Enhancement and Livelihood Program for Muslim Communities, and Iranun Sustainable Integrated Area Development Project. In addition, foreign-assisted projects that include the Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project, Lower Agusan Development Project, Southern Philippines Irrigation Sector Project, Upland Development Programme, and Mindanao Rural Development Project continued to be implemented in 2002.



3. NFA's Delivery of Goods and Services Thru its Pro-Poor Programs

The pro-poor programs include the delivery of social services through subsidized rice pricing to beneficiaries identified and covered by the Targeted Rice Distribution Program (TRDP), the Coconut Farmers' Food Access Program (CFFAP) and the KALAHARI Program. To implement these programs, NFA accredited permanent store outlets to serve the family beneficiaries as identified by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA)

A total of 2.271 M bags of rice amounting to P1.476 B were sold under the TRDP. On the other hand, revenues from non-rice commodities amounted to P30.587 M, 93% of which came from the sale of sugar equivalent to P23.078 M and the rest from the sale of various grocery items at P7.298 M.

In support of the KALAHARI Program, NFA sold about 81,500 bags of rice amounting to P53.0 million.

Through the CFFAP outlets, a total of 1.097 M bags of rice were sold at P13.00 per kilo. Revenue from sugar amounted

to P8.932 M while revenues from the sale of grocery items reached P1.991 M.

Herbal medicines such as Lagundi and Sambong tablets were also sold through these outlets with total sales amounting to P847,738.50.

The President also directed the NFA to bring its services to areas other than those covered by the TRDP and CFFAP. The NFA's response to this directive was the "Tindahan ni Gloria Labandera" with 1,227 units of rolling stores deployed nationwide, focusing on depressed areas, hotspot areas and coastal communities.

REGION	NO. OF MUN.	Number of Projects		
		COMPLETED (100%)	ON-GOING (61%)	DELAYED (≤51%)
I-CAR	76	60	13	3
I-L	117	103	13	1
II	90	73	13	4
III	112	94	12	6
IV	211	185	25	1
V	107	84	9	14
VI	117	71	27	19
VII	120	32	55	33
VIII	139	71	38	30
IX	101	94	7	0
X	101	71	30	0
XI	65	39	24	2
XII	72	30	23	19
CARAGA	70	43	22	5
TOTAL	1,498	1,049	311	138

Source: DA-Field Operations Service

Through these rolling stores, about 8,754 M bags of rice were sold in depressed areas. An additional 446,918 bags were sold in hotspot areas while 27,141 bags were sold in coastal communities. Total sales amounted to P6.008 B.

Sugar sales through these rolling stores reached P74.935 M. Total sales generated in the sale of grocery items amounted to P34.689 M.

4. DA-LGU P1 million Counterparting Program

The program involves granting P1.0 M each to municipalities which can provide counterpart, in cash or in-kind, to jointly-implement projects. Chartered and component cities are excluded in the program.

The program covers 1,498 municipalities corresponding to the same number of projects

costing about P 1.5 B. To date, 1,049 projects have been completed, the remaining 449 projects are on-going. Table 3 presents the physical status of the program, per region.

5. ACEF Projects

ACEF is a special fund, created by RA 8178, from the proceeds of the in-quota MAV imports. It is intended to support projects to make the agricultural

Table 3: Status of DA-ACEF Projects Approved by Region as of December 2002				
REGION	NO. OF PROJECT APPROVED	APPROVED LOAN (P)	AMOUNT RELEASED BY DBM	REMARKS
II	2	28,247,914	-	One project was terminated per request of the proponent. Finalization of MOA is on-going for the other project.
III	8	74,650,795	42,154,400	
IV	5	86,681,000	33,895,900	
VI	5	34,388,179	10,679,600	
VII	2	13,601,900	2,776,900	
VIII	3	33,098,636	21,483,794	
X	2	22,771,117	10,392,317	
XI	2	43,047,486	36,000,000	
XII	1	2,653,200	-	The proponent has been requested to submit necessary documents for compliance to the condition for release of 1 st tranche. MOA is being drafted.
ARMM	1	2,350,000	-	
TOTAL	31	341,490,229	157,382,911	

Source: DA-Project Development Service

sector globally competitive, viable, efficient, and sustainable.

To date, ACEF has been supporting 31 projects nationwide with a total project amount of P341 M. Of these, 15 projects amounting to P189 M are in Luzon, 10 projects worth P81M in Visayas and six (6) projects worth P71 M in Mindanao (see Table 4 for regional breakdown).

6. El Niño Mitigation Measures

To mitigate the effects of the El Niño phenomenon, the following were undertaken:

- Distributed 423,876 bags of palay and corn seeds, fertilizers and liming materials, 36,986 packets of vegetable seeds, 716 sets of gardening kits, and 10,713 head of chicken and swine.
- Constructed/installed/rehabilitated six (6) SWIPs/DDs, 718 STWs, 21 pump irrigation system open source (PISOS), and 15 open source pumps (OSPs) with about 2,521 hectares of farmland. Likewise, 440 hours of cloud seeding operations were done.
- About 63,685 IEC materials



were distributed nationwide. Advertisement on El Niño was aired 85 times on radio and TV programs.

- A total of 91 trainings were also conducted.
- About 22 NIS/CIS were rehabilitated with about 6,210 hectares and six (6) surface pumps were used on existing CIS.

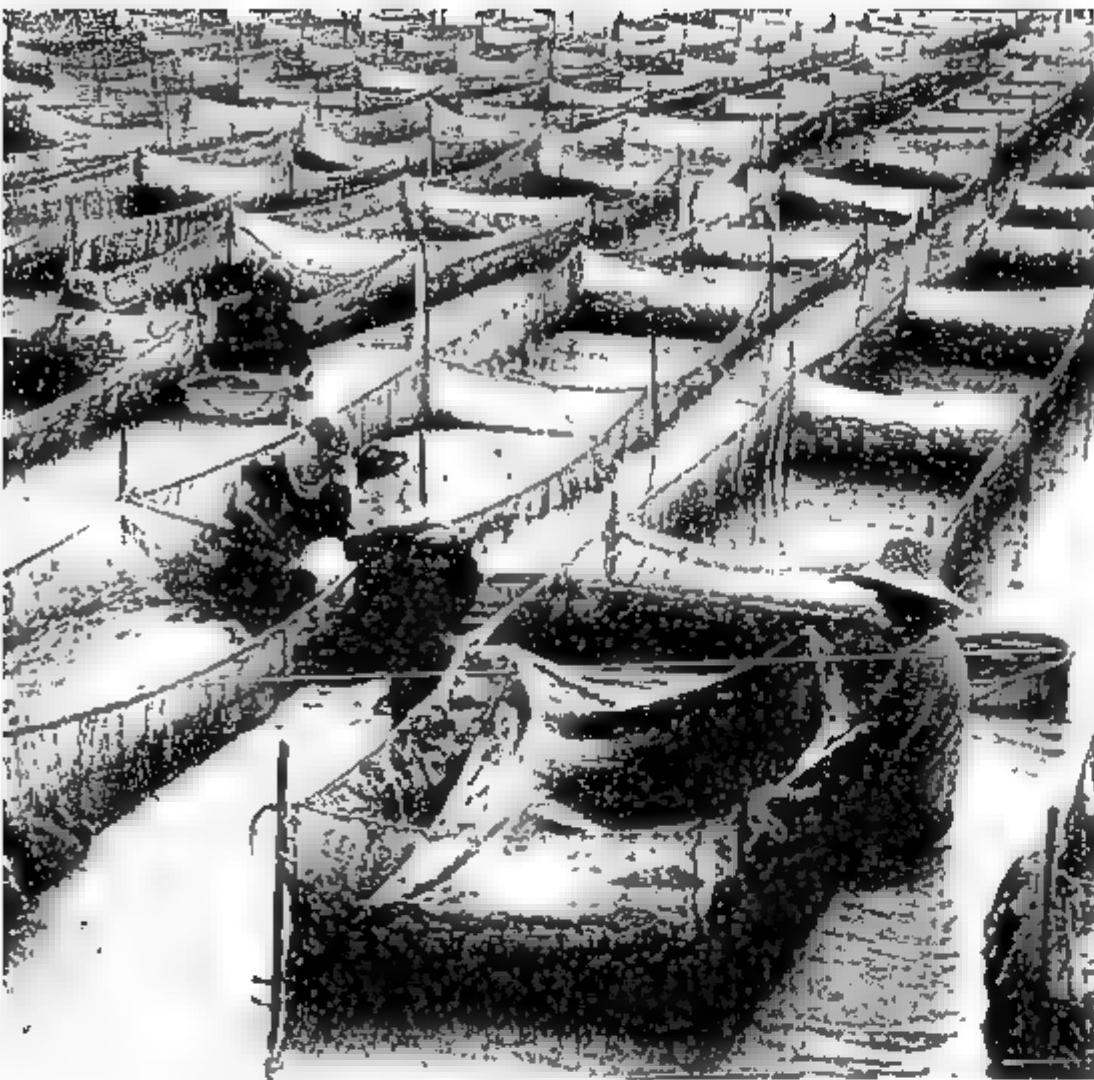
7. Enhanced Trade and Fiscal Incentives for Agriculture

To strengthen the trade and fiscal incentives for agriculture, the Department has made the following amendments based on the results of the Tariff Commission public hearings conducted on 14 December 2000

and 28 June 2001; review by the Task Force on Tax Exemption for Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization (TEFAM); recommendations of DA and the approval of the Committee on Tax and Related Matters (CTRM):

- Replacement of the Economic Investigation and Intelligence Bureau (EIIB) with the Bureau of Customs (BOC) to investigate, monitor and recommend legal action on violations; EIIB has been abolished.
- Addition, deletion and rectification in Annexes of commodities

1. *Annex B items used exclusively by agriculture*



and fisheries enterprise and can be imported without the need to secure a Certificate of Eligibility (COE)]

- Added: pulp egg trays and automatic fish feeders, paddle wheel/circular aerators; transferred 27 items to Annex C; corrected tariff heading of purse seine nets and deleted photo-sensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in module or made up into panels, which are already levied zero duty under EO 334 effective 1 January 2001.

2. Annex C (Items not

used exclusively by agriculture and fishery enterprises and for which a COE must be secured)

- Added 97 new items to the list aside from those transferred from Annex B; corrected tariff headings for 5 items, including hand pumps, other hand pumps, gate valves, static converters and parts of refrigerator-freezers and cold storage; deleted chickpeas, beans of species *vigna munggo*, kidney beans, wax paper, which are used in food processing and not directly used in agriculture; and deleted transmission apparatus other than apparatus for radio broadcasting or

television, which is already levied zero duty under EO 334.

8. Legislative Agenda

In the continuous effort of the Administration to modernize the agriculture and fisheries sector, the following were done by the Department to push for the enactment of its Priority Agenda under the 12th Congress:

- The Philippine Plant Variety Protection Act otherwise known as RA 9168 was signed into law on 7 June 2002. The bill accords legal rights to developers of new plant varieties and thereby promotes technological inventions in the agriculture sector. It also encourages research investments in plant breeding and at the same time would ensure the availability of high yielding varieties that are expected to increase productivity and income of farmers.
- On the Amendment to Section 112 of AFMA (RA 8435) to extend the mandated funding support of AFMA to five more years or up to 2010, House Bill (HB) 4829 (Marañon) was approved by the Committee on Agriculture.

- Senate Bills (SBs) 1669, 1775, and 1776 on the Amendments to Section 109 of AFMA to extend the duty free privileges by five (5) years more or until 2008 and to provide for value-added tax exemptions for the sale of agriculture and fisheries inputs, were approved by the Committee on Ways and Means, pending submission of Committee Report. (SB 1669, 1775 and 1776 have been secondarily referred to the Committee on Agriculture).
- HB 5511 which seeks to provide measures to enhance agricultural enterprise and the acceptability of agricultural lands as security for loans obtained from lenders, banks, and other financial institutions, has been approved by the Committee on Agrarian Reform.
- SBs 171, 203 and 204 on the Magna Carta for Agriculture Workers, are pending in the Committee on Civil Service.
- HBs 109, 1110, 1779, 2319, and 3256 on the Land Use Policy Code which propose a National Land Use Framework to define the indicative



priorities for land utilization and allocation, are pending in the Joint Committees on Natural Resources and Housing and Urban Development. A substitute bill is being finalized.

Moreover, the Department provided lead assistance for the issuance of DA Administrative Order (AO) No. 8 which aimed at instituting a clear regulatory framework for addressing the environmental, food, and feed safety concerns posed by Genetically Modified (GM) agricultural products; prepared AO 8 Implementation Plan; and conducted briefings to inform various stakeholders of its provisions.

E. Prospects and Major Policy Directions for 2003

The following outline the DA's policy directions, with the AFMA, the Fisheries Code and the AFMP/MTPDP as the

framework. The objective is to ensure a sound policy environment that is conducive to increased investments in agriculture and fisheries — one that is market-oriented and which addresses the key concerns of food security, poverty alleviation and social equity, job generation, increased income, global competitiveness and resource sustainability.

In the remaining 18 months of the Arroyo Administration, special attention shall be given to three (3) of the above cited objectives, namely: food security; increased income; and job generation.

With the support of all sectors, food security is hoped to be attained for the benefit of all Filipinos. The DA shall vigorously strive to increase agricultural productivity to achieve the goal of food sufficiency, while exploring other means of shoring up and maintaining a



certain level of emergency food reserves should the situation call for it. At the same time, the DA shall always ensure high food safety standards.

Increased productivity translates into increased incomes for the farmers. To achieve this, the Department shall: 1) encourage and provide farmers ways to diversify production systems; 2) improve efficiency of the marketing systems, and; 3) facilitate credit flow to agriculture.

The DA is banking on hybrid seeds and other improved genetic materials to dramatically increase productivity. With

Increased productivity, more jobs are expected to be generated in the countryside.

To achieve these goals and objectives, the DA shall implement the following mix of interventions:

1. Public infrastructure investments

Structural bottlenecks¹⁴ shall be addressed swiftly. Investments (which shall be in collaboration with local government units and other concerned agencies) encourage farmers to modernize their respective agribusiness activities, reduce post harvest losses and add value to or

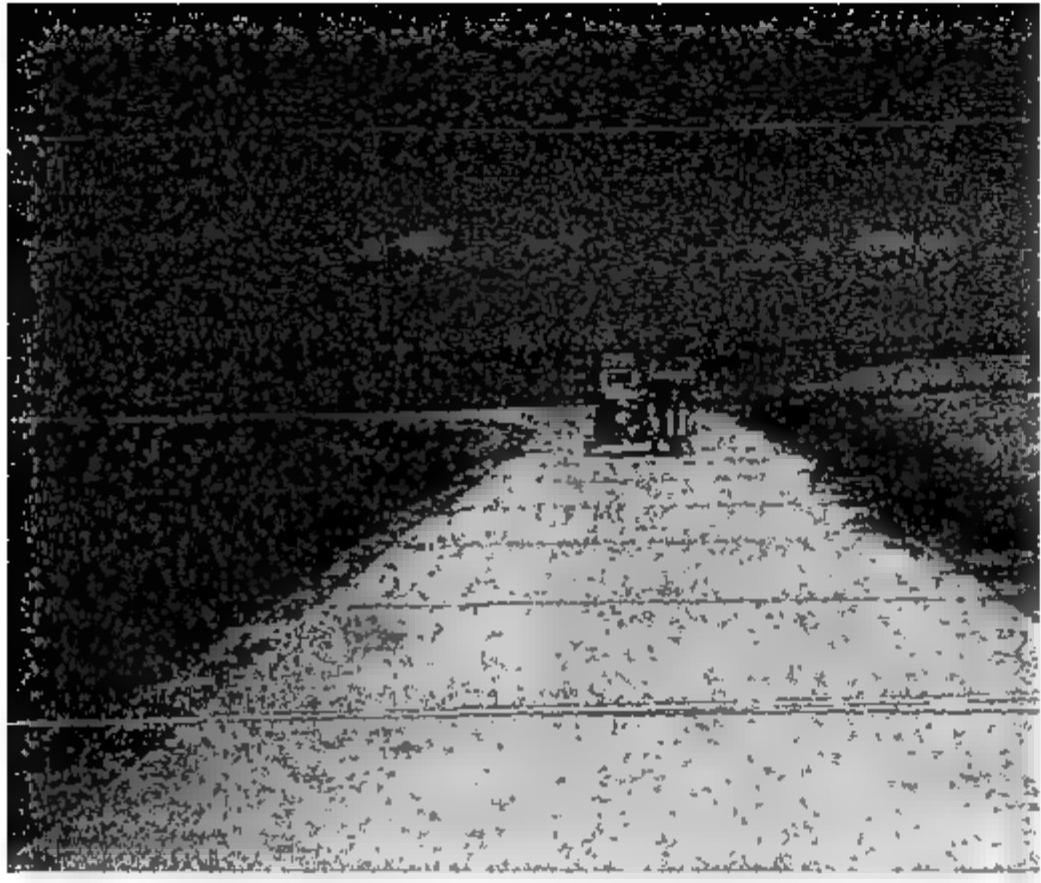
market their respective products.

2. Research & Development

In order to accelerate the development and commercialization of improved technologies, private sector investments in R&D shall be encouraged. Implementation of two policy measures to support this endeavor should be pursued: the Plant Variety Protection Act (whose IRRs are still being finalized) and DA AO 8 on the rules governing the commercialization of plant and plant products derived from the use of modern biotechnology.

3. Extension

As technologies mature, these will be disseminated to farmers and fishers to provide them a range of options wherein they can choose the types of technologies that will give the optimum returns. The DA will encourage efficient information exchange between technology generators and farmers and fisherfolk to optimize the use of resources and to enable research entities to develop more responsive technologies. As extension function has been transferred to the local government units (LGUs), the DA will



strengthen support to partners in program implementation including the LGUs and other institutions involved in extension function.

4. Marketing assistance

DA will continue to assist in matching supply and demand in both domestic and foreign markets and in the trade promotion of agricultural products in collaboration with the DTI and other concerned agencies.

5. Credit

Innovative ways of providing credit access to small farmers and fishers should further be developed to make credit services affordable, responsive and attuned to the spending culture, credit practices, production and marketing needs of the clientele.

6. Comprehensive Regulatory Services.

DA intends to build and strengthen confidence of both Filipino and foreign consumers in the quality of various Philippine agriculture and fishery products. Regulations will be strictly enforced to protect and safeguard consumers from substandard, low quality products through the establishment of quality assurance systems.

7. Information Support

Information cuts across services and sectors. For one, it provides the key towards improving the efficiency of market driven production systems. It is a fundamental tool in facilitating the access of farmers and fishers to productivity-enhancing and cost-reducing technologies as well as those that have high market

demand. Towards this end, information and database systems will be developed and strategically established such that information needed can be made available and accessible to all clients across the agriculture and fishery sector.

8. Fiscal Incentives

Work for the extension of the duty-free importation of agriculture and fishery inputs, equipment and machinery, fishing boats and paraphernalia.

9. Trade Policy

- **Rice QR.** Two major policy reforms on rice should be laid down: (1) lift the quantitative import restrictions on rice by June 2005, but replacing this QR.

Initially with the appropriate tariff and (2) reform the NFA Charter, NFA which plays an important role in the country's food security policy.

- **Tariff Reform Program.** Except for rice, tariffs are scheduled to go down until 2004 as committed in the WTO. For sensitive agricultural products, tariff should not go below the level committed in the WTO, to provide tariff protection needed while efforts to modernize agriculture and fisheries go on full blast in preparation for eventually increased global competition.
- A slower pace of liberalization for sensitive agricultural products under the WTO and ASEAN will be pursued.
- **Trade remedies.** All measures should be fully implemented to protect the sector from adverse effects and unfair trade practices.
- **WTO agriculture negotiations.** The DA shall continue to fully participate in the negotiations so that the interests of Philippine Agriculture could be protected, promoted and enhanced in the global trading system.



ENDNOTES

1. Report on the Performance of Agriculture, January-December 2002, Bureau of Agricultural Statistics
2. See Appendices for details
3. See Appendices for details
4. The GMA Rice Program of DA has devised a "Quick-Tum-Around" planting strategy to compensate for possible production loss in rice brought about by prolonged drought, subsequent floods caused by typhoons and mitigate the possible effects of the El Niño phenomenon during the last quarter of CY 2002
5. See Appendices for details
6. 80 man-days is considered as one job
7. Source: GMA Rice Program Document CY 2002
8. Source: GMA Rice Program Document CY 2002
9. Net farm income, Swine – P7.6/kg; Cattle – P6.5/kg; and Carabao – P7.5/kg
Source: STRIVE Livestock and Poultry Survey, 2000
10. Source: Report on the Performance of Agriculture, January-December 2002, Bureau of Agricultural Statistics
11. Include accomplishments of GMA Programs, Bureaus, Attached Agencies/ Corporations, Foreign-assisted and Locally-funded Projects, and DA-Regional Field Units
12. Reported as of 6 February 2003, carry-over projects are included in the accomplishment
13. FMRs funded by 2001 GAA
14. Refer to lack of infrastructure facilities that, by their very nature, are areas where the private sector do not ordinarily invest in.

**APPENDIX TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES,
PHILIPPINES JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2000-2002**

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2000	2001	2002	00-01	01-02
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	120,248.54	124,619.78	126,355.54	3.64	1.39
MAJOR CROPS	103,680.46	107,817.45	109,332.45	3.99	1.41
PALAY	40,637.30	42,491.97	43,527.76	4.56	2.44
CORN	13,397.97	13,439.31	12,828.23	0.31	-4.55
COCONUT	19,751.94	20,075.93	20,797.49	1.64	3.59
SUGARCANE	7,837.12	9,133.26	8,704.92	16.54	-4.69
BANANA	8,823.91	9,056.24	9,423.40	2.63	4.05
PINEAPPLE	2,885.19	2,993.12	3,026.47	3.74	1.11
COFFEE	2,931.09	3,032.01	2,881.90	3.44	-4.95
MANGO	6,167.29	6,395.64	6,949.32	3.7	8.66
TOBACCO	748.40	727.85	758.07	-2.75	4.15
ABACA	500.26	472.13	434.87	-5.62	-7.89
OTHER CROPS	16,568.09	16,802.33	17,023.09	1.41	1.31
PEANUT	228.32	222.62	223.39	-2.5	0.34
MONGO	323.20	326.62	321.91	1.06	-1.44
CASSAVA	2,489.65	2,329.38	2,293.13	-6.44	-1.56
CAMOTE	1,052.60	1,036.28	1,043.73	-1.55	0.72
TOMATO	525.76	518.41	529.84	-1.4	2.21
GARLIC	634.26	712.09	753.33	12.27	5.78
ONION	527.22	517.08	602.09	-1.92	16.44
CABBAGE	403.74	412.78	421.22	2.24	2.04
EGGPLANT	792.49	809.99	856.41	2.21	5.73
CALAMANSI	922.28	926.93	924.27	0.5	-0.29
RUBBER	982.00	1,177.81	1,195.11	19.94	1.47
OTHER FIBERCROPS	19.48	23.73	24.09	21.82	1.49
OTHERS	7,667.08	7,788.62	7,834.60	1.59	0.59
LIVESTOCK	35,156.39	36,164.94	37,753.34	2.87	4.39
CARABAO	1,497.68	1,511.69	1,599.39	0.94	5.8
CATTLE	5,287.27	5,084.79	5,082.84	-3.83	-0.04
HOG	27,335.40	28,537.21	30,036.36	4.4	5.25
GOAT	984.99	977.26	979.75	-0.78	0.25
DAIRY	51.05	54.00	55.00	5.78	1.85
POULTRY	36,628.43	39,501.20	41,921.25	7.84	6.13
CHICKEN	26,641.79	29,337.96	31,339.13	10.12	6.82
DUCK	1,809.36	1,880.69	1,901.43	3.94	1.1
CHICKEN EGGS	6,975.27	7,070.42	7,475.10	1.36	5.72
DUCK EGGS	1,202.01	1,212.12	1,205.60	0.84	-0.54
FISHERY	50,284.83	53,445.17	57,061.44	6.28	6.77
COMMERCIAL	15,011.33	15,487.92	16,515.97	3.17	6.64
MUNICIPAL	13,706.67	14,048.63	14,329.74	2.49	2
AQUACULTURE	21,566.83	23,908.62	26,215.73	10.86	9.65
TOTAL	242,318.19	253,731.09	263,091.57	4.71	3.69

**APPENDIX TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES,
PHILIPPINES JANUARY-**

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2000	2001	2002	00-01	01-02
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	272,863.74	276,537.93	305,395.48	1.35	10.44
MAJOR CROPS	233,308.46	236,319.88	262,010.22	1.29	10.87
PALAY	105,062.28	105,323.09	115,852.86	0.25	10
CORN	29,637.93	30,815.39	28,420.80	3.97	-7.77
COCONUT	25,859.45	24,302.44	35,437.83	-6.02	45.82
SUGARCANE	16,408.97	20,549.83	21,490.28	25.24	4.58
BANANA	22,084.43	24,133.10	28,849.30	9.28	19.54
PINEAPPLE	10,449.05	9,755.94	10,175.48	-6.63	4.3
COFFEE	4,680.90	3,822.68	3,695.55	-18.33	-3.33
MANGO	15,787.24	14,629.91	14,701.59	-7.33	0.49
TOBACCO	1,978.72	1,857.44	2,279.22	-6.13	22.71
ABACA	1,359.49	1,130.06	1,107.32	-16.88	-2.01
OTHER CROPS	39,555.28	40,218.05	43,385.27	1.68	7.88
PEANUT	464.16	495.99	481.69	6.86	-2.88
MONGO	565.13	627.98	572.44	11.12	-8.85
CASSAVA	6,444.84	5,831.70	6,261.37	-9.51	7.37
CAMOTE	2,592.72	2,896.13	3,241.05	11.7	11.91
TOMATO	1,135.93	1,563.98	1,085.05	37.68	-30.62
GARLIC	923.39	718.09	1,031.70	-22.23	43.67
ONION	1,210.24	2,229.37	1,172.43	84.21	-47.41
CABBAGE	767.20	714.53	891.77	-6.87	24.81
EGGPLANT	1,689.64	2,080.17	1,813.35	23.11	-12.83
CALAMANSI	1,784.89	1,495.80	1,727.12	-16.2	15.46
RUBBER	1,732.58	2,072.85	2,969.35	19.64	43.25
OTHER FIBERCROPS	46.97	78.04	95.82	66.15	22.78
OTHERS	20,197.60	19,413.42	22,042.13	-3.88	13.54
LIVESTOCK	100,756.72	106,303.75	110,783.01	5.51	4.21
CARABAO	4,899.69	5,298.43	5,796.47	8.14	9.4
CATTLE	13,713.78	13,428.85	13,951.05	-2.08	3.89
HOG	78,682.23	83,393.29	86,723.52	5.99	3.99
GOAT	3,321.14	4,034.37	4,151.59	21.48	2.91
DAIRY	139.88	148.82	160.38	6.4	7.76
POULTRY	75,232.55	85,635.25	88,612.97	13.83	3.48
CHICKEN	56,326.94	65,389.59	66,551.63	16.09	1.78
DJCK	2,759.86	3,121.29	3,001.48	13.1	-3.84
CHICKEN EGGS	13,926.20	14,755.13	16,629.88	5.95	12.71
DUCK EGGS	2,219.54	2,369.24	2,429.98	6.74	2.56
FISHERY	98,619.49	106,953.10	113,130.44	8.45	5.78
COMMERCIAL	33,878.68	36,088.65	39,681.17	6.52	9.95
MUNICIPAL	32,595.57	34,221.73	38,041.89	4.99	11.16
AQUACULTURE	32,145.24	36,642.72	35,407.38	13.99	-3.37
TOTAL	547,472.49	575,430.03	617,921.90	5.11	7.38

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2000-2002

SUB-SECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
AGRICULTURAL GROPS						
MAJOR CROPS	42.79	42.49	42.56	42.82	42.62	42.92
PALAY	16.77	16.75	16.54	18.19	18.3	18.75
CORN	5.53	5.3	4.88	5.41	5.36	4.6
COCONUT	8.15	7.91	7.91	4.72	4.22	5.74
SUGARCANE	3.23	3.6	3.31	3	3.57	3.48
BANANA	3.64	3.57	3.58	4.03	4.19	4.67
PINEAPPLE	1.19	1.18	1.15	1.91	1.7	1.65
COFFEE	1.21	1.19	1.1	0.86	0.66	0.6
MANGO	2.55	2.52	2.64	2.88	2.54	2.38
TOBACCO	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.36	0.32	0.37
ABACA	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.25	0.2	0.18
OTHER CROPS	6.84	6.62	6.47	6.28	6.99	7.02
PEANUT	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08
MONGO	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.1	0.11	0.09
CASSAVA	1.03	0.92	0.87	1.18	1.01	1.01
CAMOTE	0.43	0.41	0.4	0.47	0.5	0.52
TOMATO	0.22	0.2	0.2	0.21	0.27	0.18
GARLIC	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.17	0.12	0.17
ONION	0.22	0.2	0.23	0.22	0.39	0.19
CABBAGE	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.14
EGGPLANT	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.36	0.29
CALAMANSI	0.38	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.28	0.28
RUBBER	0.41	0.46	0.45	0.32	0.36	0.48
OTHER FIBERCROPS	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
OTHERS	3.16	3.07	2.98	3.69	3.37	3.57
LIVESTOCK	14.51	14.25	14.35	18.4	18.47	12.93
CARABAO	0.62	0.6	0.61	0.89	0.92	0.94
CATTLE	2.18	2	1.93	2.5	2.33	2.26
HOG	11.28	11.25	11.42	14.37	14.49	14.03
GOAT	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.61	0.7	0.67
DAIRY	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
POULTRY	15.12	15.57	15.93	13.74	13.88	14.03
CHICKEN	10.99	11.56	11.91	10.29	11.36	10.77
DUCK	0.75	0.74	0.72	0.5	0.54	0.49
CHICKEN EGGS	2.88	2.79	2.84	2.54	2.56	2.69
DUCK EGGS	0.5	0.48	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.39
FISHERY	20.75	21.06	21.69	18.01	18.59	15.41
COMMERCIAL	6.19	6.1	6.28	6.19	6.27	6.42
MUNICIPAL	5.66	5.54	5.45	5.95	5.95	6.16
AQUACULTURE	8.9	9.42	9.96	5.87	6.37	5.73

**APPENDIX TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2000-2002**

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2000	2001	2002	00-01	01-02
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
MAJOR CROPS					
PALAY	12,389.42	12,954.87	13,270.66	4.56	2.44
CORN	4,511.10	4,525.02	4,319.27	0.31	-4.55
COCONUT	12,994.70	13,207.85	13,682.56	1.64	3.59
SUGARCANE	24,491.00	28,541.43	27,202.88	16.54	-4.69
BANANA	4,929.56	5,059.35	5,264.47	2.63	4.05
PINEAPPLE	1,559.56	1,617.90	1,635.93	3.74	1.11
COFFEE	126.34	130.69	124.22	3.44	-4.95
MANGO	848.32	879.73	955.89	3.7	8.66
TOBACCO	49.53	48.17	50.17	-2.75	4.15
ABACA	77.20	72.86	67.11	-5.62	-7.89
OTHER CROPS					
PEANUT	26.83	26.16	26.25	-2.5	0.34
MONGO	27.46	27.75	27.35	1.06	-1.44
CASSAVA	1,765.71	1,652.04	1,626.33	-6.44	-1.56
CAMOTE	554.00	545.41	549.33	-1.55	0.72
TOMATO	148.10	146.03	149.25	-1.4	2.21
GARLIC	13.69	15.37	16.26	12.27	5.79
ONION	84.22	82.60	96.18	-1.92	16.44
CABBAGE	87.58	89.54	91.37	2.24	2.04
EGGPLANT	166.14	169.81	179.54	2.21	5.73
CALAMANSI	180.84	181.75	181.23	0.5	-0.29
RUBBER	216.30	259.43	263.24	19.94	1.47
OTHER FIBERCROPS	3.85	4.69	4.76	21.82	1.49
OTHERS	2,860.85	2,906.20	2,923.36	1.59	0.59
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	123.98	125.14	132.40	0.94	5.8
CATTLE	271.56	261.16	261.06	-3.83	-0.04
HOG	1,517.79	1,584.52	1,667.76	4.4	5.25
GOAT	75.19	74.60	74.79	-0.78	0.25
DAIRY	10.21	10.80	11.00	5.78	1.85
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	997.82	1,098.80	1,173.75	10.12	6.82
DUCK	51.49	53.52	54.11	3.94	1.1
CHICKEN EGGS	243.38	246.70	260.82	1.36	5.72
DUCK EGGS	53.47	53.92	53.63	0.84	-0.54
FISHERY					
COMMERCIAL	946.49	976.54	1,041.36	3.17	6.64
MUNICIPAL	945.94	969.54	988.94	2.49	2
AQUACULTURE	1,100.91	1,220.45	1,338.22	10.86	9.65

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

**APPENDIX TABLE 5. AVERAGE WEIGHTED FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE,
PHILIPPINES JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1985, 2000-2002**

	PESO PER KILOGRAM					GROWTH RATES	
	1985	2000	2001	2002	1985-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						2.21	8.92
MAJOR CROPS						2.6	9.65
PALAY	3.28	8.48	8.13	8.73	166.16	-4.13	7.33
CORN	2.97	6.57	6.81	6.58	121.55	3.85	3.38
COCONUT	1.52	1.99	1.84	2.59	70.39	7.54	40.76
SUGARCANE	0.32	0.67	0.72	0.79	146.88	7.46	9.72
BANANA	1.79	4.48	4.77	5.48	206.15	6.47	14.88
APPLE	1.85	6.7	6.03	6.22	236.22	-10	3.15
FE	23.2	37.05	29.25	29.75	28.23	-21.05	1.71
MANGO	7.27	18.61	16.63	15.38	111.55	-10.64	7.52
JACO	15.11	39.95	38.56	45.43	200.66	-3.48	17.82
KALA	6.48	17.61	15.51	15.5	154.63	-11.93	6.38
OTHER CROPS						0.26	6.48
AVOCADO	8.51	17.3	18.96	18.35	115.63	9.6	-3.22
GUAVA	11.77	20.58	22.63	20.93	77.82	9.96	-7.51
AA	1.41	3.65	3.53	3.85	173.05	-3.29	9.07
TEA	1.9	4.68	5.31	5.9	210.53	13.46	11.11
MATAN	3.55	7.67	10.71	7.27	104.79	39.63	-32.12
COCONUT	46.33	67.45	46.72	63.45	36.95	-30.73	35.81
IN	6.26	14.37	26.99	12.19	94.73	87.82	-54.84
MARAGE	4.61	8.76	7.98	9.76	111.71	-8.9	22.31
SPRING PLANT	4.77	10.17	12.25	10.1	111.74	20.45	17.55
AMANSI	5.1	9.87	8.23	9.53	86.86	16.62	15.8
RUBBER	4.54	8.01	7.99	11.28	148.46	-0.25	41.18
OTHER FIBERCROPS	5.06	12.2	16.64	20.13	297.83	36.39	20.97
OTHERS	2.68	7.06	6.68	7.54	181.34	-5.38	12.87
LIVESTOCK						2.56	-0.17
CARABAO	12.08	39.52	42.34	43.78	262.42	7.14	1.4
CATTLE	19.47	50.5	51.42	53.44	174.47	1.82	3.93
HOG	18.01	51.84	52.63	52	188.73	1.52	1.2
GOAT	13.1	44.17	54.08	55.51	323.74	22.44	2.64
Dairy	5	13.7	13.78	14.58	191.6	0.58	5.81
POULTRY						5.55	-2.3
CHICKEN	26.7	56.45	59.51	56.7	112.36	5.42	-4.72
DUCK	35.14	53.6	58.32	55.47	57.85	8.81	-4.89
CHICKEN EGGS	28.66	57.22	59.81	63.76	122.47	4.53	6.6
DUCK EGGS	22.48	41.51	43.94	45.31	101.56	5.85	3.12
FISHERY						2.04	-0.93
COMMERCIAL	15.86	35.79	36.96	38.11	140.29	3.27	3.11
MJN C.PAL	14.49	34.46	35.3	38.47	165.49	2.44	8.98
AQUACULTURE	19.59	29.2	30.02	26.46	35.07	2.81	11.86
TOTAL						0.38	3.56

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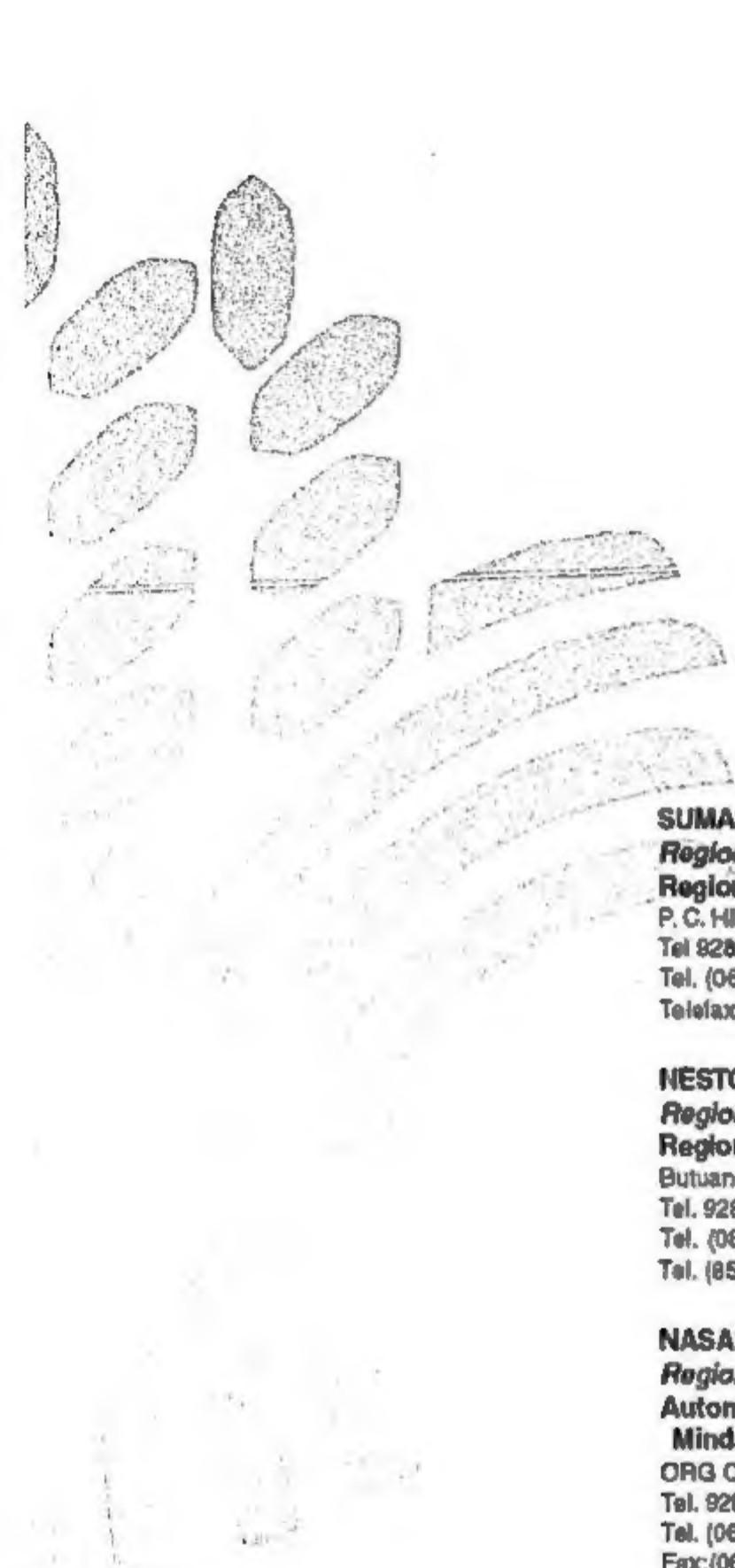
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